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MEXICAN ANARCHY.

Graphic Description of the State of the Country.

Crime Everywhere Alert and Justice and Law Dormant.

Abortive Attempts to Re-establish Order.

Character and Prospects of the Mexican People.

From a Special Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

"All is for the best in the best of possible worlds." CANDIDE, who through VOLTAIRE gave utterance to these words, would indeed be exacting if, having assisted at one of the latest services of the sovereign Congress of Mexico, his ideas had undergone any change. The best of possible worlds is unquestionably the Mexican Republic—that is, if we credit the assertions of the natives; and within its limits, all is for the best; this, too, is quite beyond discussion. It happens, however, that in that sunny clime where ripens the pineapple, where mountains of coffee and cotton could be raised and where all things, verdigris included, would be of silver were any one to look to it—it happens, we say, that in that sunny clime man too often becomes food for myriads of parasitical insects. All these insects we would not designate, less some one should exclaim "shocking." But a few may be alluded to, each bearing a name such as is defined in Mexico as *muy decente*. Imagine the Mexican social body afflicted, like the human frame, with *pediculi* that are continually sucking its organic substance, and with so vigorous an appetite that ere long the poor social body will be but skin and bones; the skin, in fact, being so badly damaged that, unless stout Yankee stuff be gotten to line it, it will be quite worthless.

At the present writing, in February, 1869, Mexico is overrun by robbers, assassins, and *plagiarios*, or men who kidnap persons with a view to liberating them on receipt of ransom. Robberies are committed on the highways, mail coaches are stopped, larcenies are perpetrated in the public thoroughfares, housewalls are sundered to obtain access to the interior, and murders are thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Happy is he who can avoid traveling, for prudence commands that he who could journey from Mexico to Tacuyaba, that is to say one league over a first-class road, shall make his will ere he starts. So excellent are the Police arrangements that months ago a Mexican comic journal, *La Orquesta*, represented Señor Don JUAN JOSE BAEZ, Governor of the State of Mexico, sleeping soundly with open mouth, while a gang of thieves were removing from between his teeth numerous bags of coin. The author of this cartoon, Señor ESCALANTE, recently succumbed to injuries received by one of the railroad accidents occurring weekly in Mexico. General regret is felt for the deceased gentleman, whose independence and truthfulness are vouched for by his drawings.

The third page of each of the newspapers is filled with accounts of crimes. Until now, however, no one has thought of the matter. This seems to be the normal condition of independent Mexico. Men come into the world and live and die here with the *insouciance* of a child slumbering on the brink of an abyss. The natives have become accustomed to the atmosphere just as scavengers habituate themselves to that surrounding them in their labors by night.

The prevention of crime is, in fact, almost impossible. It is true, there are laws against robbers and assassins, but the lawyers are such smart fellows that we are liberally supplied with proof that a murder, committed in the metropolis, in broad daylight, may be unpunished. There exists a certain law *d'amparo*. That effaces crime as India-rubber does pencil marks.

One incident is to be noted in Mexico City that is unheard of elsewhere. If a man be robbed or stabbed, the victim is arrested simultaneously with the criminal, that his testimony, too, may be taken at once before the *diputacion*. Sometimes wounded men die on the way. If a man have no money wherewith to prosecute a robber or an assailant, the latter is not unfrequently set free. Hence one is often compelled to allow one's self to be robbed without a protest; one's own evidence, being that of an interested party, is never accounted sufficient to secure a conviction. I may refer to two cases that came under my observation:

The first occurred in January. A young working girl, concerning the worth of whose character we have since had most reliable information, was set upon by a bandit who had already served a term of imprisonment, and who with a drawn knife and in presence of an aged aunt of the victim, carried her off. The girl's sister, after a protracted search, discovered that she was confined in a cell, supplied only with a straw rug and an image of the Virgin. The sister laid the matter before the Justice, who at once arrested the ruffian and the woman. Both are now in jail.

Ten months ago a coachmaker, aged 60 years, was murdered in bed, beside his wife. The woman identified the murderers, and gave evidence that was in perfect accord with that of the Police. The Magistrate, however, liberated the captives. Now, the latter have sued the widow for defamation, and claim ten thousand piasters damages. They have found a lawyer to press their suit, and a Judge to hearken to his pleading.

Meanwhile Señor FELIX DIAZ, Governor of the State of Oajaca, has been indicted by Congress for having meted out speedy justice to all felons within the limits of his territory. Señor DIAZ may be of a rather blood-thirsty disposition, but certain it is that robberies in the State of Oajaca are few and far between. It is plain that robberies and murders can be committed with impunity, for here we behold, in accordance with the Constitution, a Magistrate who would see to the public security made the subject of an indictment.

The latest news is to the effect that the National Congress, that gathering of *patres patriæ*, has found means to prevent crime; it has attempted to enact the law *del suspecto*. On the one hand it retains in force the law *d'amparo*, (affording protection,) and on the other it gives life to a statute that places everybody in the power of any rogue who may chance to be a Judge.

The new project of law, to which reference is had, can be described—but more lucidly by ourselves than by those with whom it originated—as follows: A Judge, whatever his rank, can have put to death at once any individual suspected of having committed a crime.

If any reliance could be placed upon a Judge, the law would be admissible, but a Mexican magistrate can be bought and sold with the greatest facility. Thanks to the law *del suspecto*—a law that was almost enacted—any individual anxious to rid himself of an enemy, would only have to wait upon a Judge and to place in his hand a few golden *onzas*. The representative of the majesty of the law would have readily understood by such a proceeding that the particular person in view bore a bad character, that very probably some day or other he would commit a crime, and that consequently the man was one of those persons for whose especial behoof the law *del suspecto* was enacted. Once the Judge won over, the affair would have been settled and the victim marched to the scaffold without an hour's delay. Some ingenious person once invented a guillotine, that cut off, and very neatly, sixty heads a minute. Had the law we write of been passed, this patent right might have been sold to President JUAREZ, as a natural consequence of the new method of legislation.

An instant's reflection upon the measure recently in discussion causes one to shudder at the possible results. In Mexico, the Liberal Party is the minority. It can be said with truth that a factious minority now wields the power. All the principal property holders side either with the Conservatives or with the Clericals. Hence they are all liable to suspicion, as at the outset of the next revolution they will at once "pronounce" for SANTA ANNA, for MARQUEZ, or for some other man of the same stamp. They suffer much from the taxes that are laid upon them, and still more from their inability to dispose of their produce. At present all things are stagnant; no man remembers a time when Mexico was fallen so low. There is even no hope of ending this crisis by what is known in Mexico as a revolution. That fresh life may be given the land, the country must not be governed by Mexicans; let the powers come from China, or be selected from among the natives of Owhyhee, and prospects would be much brighter than they are now; they could not be gloomier.

So say all the former adherents to the Empire, as well as a large proportion of the Liberals. All await eagerly the arrival of the Northern man, and the annexation of Mexico to the Republic of the United States. As they give audible voice to these sentiments are they not very liable to suspicion, and subject indeed to the penalty already alluded to?

Let us ascertain, in round numbers, how many white Mexicans could remain in Mexico were the law *del suspecto* applied.

The Mexican people include eight million souls, to wit: seven million Indians and half bloods, and one million Mexicans, men, women and children. From this one million, set aside a two-fifths part as representing the heads of families and children too young to bear arms. The creole population of Mexico numbers, therefore, according to a most liberal estimate, but 400,000 men, among whom there are many aged and debilitated persons. We come nearer to the truth when we estimate their numerical strength at 300,000. Of these, at least 200,000 are Imperialists, or Conservatives, or partisans of SANTA ANNA; or, in fine, opponents of the powers that be, and, in other words, suspicious persons, deserving only the hangman's attention. To mete out justice to all of these individuals, allowing for each of them two yards of twisted hemp, would require a rope that would reach somewhat farther than from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Nor is this all. Out of the one hundred thousand proper persons left after the wholesale act of justice had been done, at least seventy-five thousand would in turn become liable to suspicion for preferring PORFIRIO DIAZ, GONZALEZ ORTEGA or somebody else to President JUAREZ, and to his two lieutenants, LERDO DE TEJADA, and IGLESIAS. These, too, would have to be done away with. One cannot have too much of a good thing.

All this accomplished, Mexico, purified, would be the land of 25,000 men, who would possess 185,000,000 *hectares* of land. But what a model country it would be!

One of the ancients who was given to thinking, and whose name was LIEBNITZ, wrote, one day: *Cave ne a consequentiariis*. But no one ever heard of such a saying in Mexico. As the sciences of generalization and ordinary foresight do not exist in the Republic, laws are heaped upon laws, and the latest is the best; it matters little if it be subversive and anti-socialistic or not, if it but satisfy, for the time being, the man who has framed it.

O! kind Uncle Sam! O! dear Cousin Jonathan, could you not transfer to Mexico that beneficent law of lynch? Could you not for the second time fling to the breeze your flag from the Cathedral of Mexico City, and leave it overshadowing it to all eternity? You know better than any one that Mexico is rich in products of all kinds—products that her children scatter and waste. The nation is of no use to the world, and yet her duty is to contribute to the general welfare. Send thither a few regiments of men authorized to act, and take upon yourself boldly the guardianship, at least, of the big children, who at a later day will be grateful for your kindness. See to it as speedily as possible, and be assured that the true Mexicans will receive you with open arms, while the 275,000 who are liable to be hanged, will owe you thanks for having saved their necks. The little favor asked of you, if granted, will give heavenly joy to each man who calls himself, as we do, A GOOD MEXICAN.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Proceedings in the Cortes—Another Exciting Debate—General Pierrad's Indiscretions Reviewed by the Ministry—Concerning Civil Marriages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

The two most popular places of amusement in Madrid at present are the Theatre Zarzuela and the Cortes. At the one you find pious Spanish mothers and demure señoritas enjoying that most immoral of dances, the Paris *can-can*. At the other you have a broad farce, with a dash of the incidents and manners of the cock-pit, Señors PRIM, TOPETE and SAGASTA, of the Executive Government, being the leading performers.

On Monday a special representation was given at the latter of these establishments, for the delectation of the public. At the meeting for the suppression of the *Quintas*, (conscription,) the previous day, some of the Republican orators were reported to have used language which laid them open to prosecution by the Government. It was so highly seasoned, in fact, that little MILANO DE BOSCH, who had resigned his post of Military Governor of Madrid to take part in the proceedings, could not stand it, and consequently retired. It was rumored that at a Cabinet Council, held the same evening, General IZQUIERDO had been sent for, and deputed to move in the Cortes next day for permission to prosecute General PIERRAD for treason, the latter being shielded by his quality of Deputy.

The interest excited by this report drew a large audience to the tribunes, even the box of the diplomatic corps being crowded with the members of that distinguished body and their families. The scene did not belie their expectations. I have assisted at many Parliamentary rows, but I have never seen one in which such utter obliviousness was displayed of senatorial self-respect and dignity. The Ministers took the lead in this disgraceful exhibition. A foreigner, judging from what he beheld on this occasion, could hardly be brought to believe that these were the men to whom the nation had intrusted the care of its destinies. The spectacle would have been ludicrous in the extreme, but for the recollection of the fact that the antics of the so-called statesmen bore but too close a resemblance to the war dance of the Indians round the body of a captive—the victim in this case being unfortunate Spain.

The debate was opened by Señor ABASCAL, who inquired if the Government had any knowledge of the character of the manifestations which had taken place the day previous, or of the language that had been used at them. The Minister of the Interior (SAGASTA) replied in a tone in which ill-controlled passion was perceptible, that he had only had extra-official information on the subject. In this way the Government had learned that a member of that Chamber had used words which amounted to little short of the direct encouragement of resistance to the decisions of the Cortes. This statement created a marked sensation, and brought M. ORENSE to his feet.

The MINISTER—It gives me pleasure to see that those who were present at the manifestation yesterday, demand permission to explain. The Government knows, extra-officially, that a General, who is also a Deputy told the assembled masses yesterday that an end would be put to the *Quintas*, and that if the Cortes did not decree their extinction, the people should oppose the Government and refuse to give it either men or money. The Government was also aware that doctrines of the most subversive character, and words which were a direct encouragement to anarchy, had been used at the meeting by persons who, considering their positions, should have observed more circumspection in what they said, and never have forgotten the respect due to an assembly which represented the sovereignty of the nation. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.]

M. ORENSE—The mutiny to which the Minister refers was not distinguished by any of the turbulent or alarming indications which he attributes to it. It is not to be expected that at such manifestations the people should observe precisely the same order as at mass; but I can affirm that it was eminently orderly. The Government moreover says that it has no official information on the subject. In that case the better policy would be to regard the matter with indifference. Some one is reported to have used language which was either good or bad. If it was good, it will have its due effect; if bad, it will result from it as in transgressions committed in the exercise of the liberty of the Press, that the offence will be followed by repentance. [Cheers from the Left.] Indiscretions of this kind should be taken with a great deal of calmness and patience; the right of reunion can only be exercised under such conditions. [Continued applause.] In London, on the occasion of a similar manifestation, the gates of a park were shut in order to prevent its taking place; the consequence was that the gates and railing were broken down, but no attention was paid to the fact. In Bristol, something worse took place; a house was burned down and the person in charge of the door was killed by a pistol shot, but no prosecution was attempted. I mention these things in order to impress upon you how necessary it is that you should accustom yourselves to the exercise of individual rights, and that you should convince yourselves that it is a folly to believe that society will be shipwrecked because of such occurrences. [Cheers.] Liberty is like children. They are often boisterous and quarrelsome; they give us a great deal of trouble, but that does not prevent us working for them, or cause one marriage the less. [Laughter and cheers.] We can, therefore, see no danger at this side in what may be uttered by such or such an individual. It is elsewhere that I apprehend danger for our liberties. Let the Government be energetic in regard to those who live on abuses, and it will have no reason to apprehend anything that may be said outside these walls. [Applause from the Left.] I hope that the Cortes, convinced that these inconveniences of free speech may be safely disregarded as mere passing clouds of the Spring time, will continue its task without occupying itself with such trifles, and cultivate the love and respect of the people by the measures which it will pass in their favor. [The new Deputy sat down amid the congratulations of those around him.]

The Minister of Marine (TOPETE)—The explanations of the honorable gentleman have not satisfied the Chamber. The question here is not of the people, but of Señors ORENSE and PIERRAD. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] Señor ORENSE has not stated whether he used the words attributed to him or not. If he has uttered them, I demand of the fraction of the Chamber of which he makes part, if they accept and are prepared to stand by his words. [Murmurs from the Left.] I am satisfied that the men who pursue the triumph of a political idea will rise and say No.

Señor ORENSE—The honorable Minister is evidently not very well versed in Parliamentary customs. He at least of all other men should not feel astonished at a chance word escaping from an orator addressing a public meeting, for he himself has been guilty of the indiscretion of allowing the name of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER to drop from his lips in that House as a proper candidate for the throne—a candidature the success of which would, according to my notions, be one of the greatest misfortunes that could be inflicted on the country. [Laughter and cheers.] The most serious thing which I uttered yesterday at the manifestation referred to, was to recommend the adoption of the Republic as the best form of Government known. Just as Señor TOPETE had felt at liberty to manifest his preference for a French King, they considered themselves entitled to say at that side that they would not have him on any condition. [Laughter and cheers.]

The MINISTER OF MARINE—I will read the words used by M. ORENSE yesterday. They are these: "The army should never march against the people; it should never use arms against the people, no matter by whom it is commanded or under any pretext whatever, not even that of the maintenance of order." And by General PIERRAD this declaration was made: "Soldiers should not obey their chiefs when the latter order them to use their arms against the people. The people do not want an army, and the Generals want it only to make use of it to promote their personal views." [Murmurs.] These words are not merely offensive, but useless. The Government has never used arms against the people, except when influenced by evil advisers, the latter had mutineered against liberty. [Great confusion and loud protestations from the Left.]

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—The Deputies who descend into the street to excite the people are nothing but preachers of sedition. [Continued confusion.] It is the duty of General PIERRAD to disavow the words that have been attributed to him, if he has not used them, and I ask of the Republican minority also to repudiate them.

Señor GARCIA LOPEZ—If such words have been used we do disavow them.

General PIERRAD, who is very deaf, and who could only catch what had been uttered through the medium of those who sat with him on the same bench, now rose and said: "I accept the responsibility of the language that I have used. What I have said and done in public every one is acquainted with, and I submit to the consequences of it."

The Minister of War (PRIM)—These provocations are useless. The honorable Deputy may depend upon it that whatever the Cortes decides will be executed *coûte qu'il coûte* (be the risk what it may). [Fresh murmurs.]

Señor FIGUEROS—The present debate, which has been provoked by a supporter of the Government, has assumed a very grave character. It seems to have been prepared to extort a certain reply, and it may involve desires and ideas which the Chambers should be made acquainted with. You have, members of the majority, a proposition to force through which is somewhat difficult, notwithstanding your private conferences, and you feel yourselves compelled to resort to other means. [Murmurs on the ministerial benches.] What tolerance have you who venture to reproach us with an intolerance. You are aware, as I have said, that you will have a difficult task to force the proposition in question through the Chamber, and it seems that you have made up your minds, in order to carry it, to compel the sixty Deputies to quit the Chamber, who may prove an obstacle to its passage. What do you desire? That we should leave? [Great agitation, and cries of "No, no," from the ministerial benches.] As patriotic as you are, let me assure you that we shall not quit our post because, weak though we may be, the death of liberty would be the result. [Great applause from the Left and from the public tribunes.] Whatever you may do to provoke us, we shall remain. This discussion is not Parliamentary. Do you want to create a scandal? [Continued cheers from the Opposition.] If a Deputy has committed an offence, you have the tribunals to resort to. Come here for authority to prosecute him and you will obtain it. There is no need of force to secure the acceptance of the decisions of the Cortes, as General PRIM has intimated. [Applause from the Left.] Order things that are reasonable and you will be obeyed.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—General PIERRAD sustains the words that were attributed to him as having been used yesterday. [General PIERRAD—No, I do not sustain them all.] Then if he does not acknowledge them all he ought to say what he does not acknowledge.

General PIERRAD—I did not use the word *ladrones*, (thieves,) which has been attributed to me in connection with the members of the Government. It is neither in my habits nor education to employ such language. Let me say, however, that I recognize in no one the right to demand of me these explanations. I adhere fully and entirely to the declarations made by Señor FIGUEROS. [Applause.]

General PRIM—I maintain that General PIERRAD uttered the language attributed to him. [Great confusion and murmurs from the Left.]

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—I only know of this matter extra-officially. I neither occupy myself with these manifestations nor send any one to watch them. Nevertheless I desire to know if the Ministry accepts the subversive language employed yesterday, and is prepared to stand by it. [Cries of "No! No!" from the Left.] Some members of the minority say that they do not accept this language. I am glad of that, but if, as I believe, they speak in good faith, why do they allow any doubt to remain on the point? Why does not General PIERRAD make a clean declaration in regard to it?

SEVERAL VOICES—He has done so; he accepts the language of Señor FIGUEROS.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—That is not sufficient. He should make a formal declaration on the subject. [Murmurs from the Left.]

Señor FIGUEROS—I should like to have the stenographic notes of the adhesion given by General PIERRAD to my declaration, read.

The PRESIDENT—The notes are not yet copied, but I can affirm that Señor PIERRAD gave his full adherence to it.

Señor FIGUEROS—After this statement of the President it is useless to have recourse to the reporters' notes.

The previous question was then adopted, and the incident terminated.

It is admitted on all hands that the Ministry made a great blunder in taking up the indiscretions of a man like General PIERRAD, who, though a gallant soldier, is a *tête montée*, and without any political importance. The pertinacity of PRIM, TOPETE and SAGASTA in trying to envenom the discussion, is severely commented upon. The follies which they themselves have committed in the Chamber ought to have prevented them laying themselves open to public criticism and the sarcasms of Señor FIGUEROS by so unparliamentary a proceeding. The descendant of the GUZMAN and the confidant of the political ideas of the Comtesse DE REUSS should have been especially careful not to expose himself to the shafts of ridicule again in connection with this unfortunate matter. I call it unfortunate because it is essential for the safety of the country and the consolidation of the work of the revolution, that the Republicans should not be provoked into quitting the Chamber at the present crisis. Their departure would be the signal for another civil war and the commencement of a long era of anarchy and bloodshed.

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

In resisting a *projet de loi* presented by Señor DEL RIO establishing civil marriages, the Minister of the Interior stated that the Government did not oppose the principle of the measure, but that it was occupied in revising the first book of the Civil Code, which legislated in regard to it, and therefore it would be time enough to discuss the matter when the reforms proposed came before the Chamber for consideration. The principle of civil marriages was intimately connected with that of freedom of religious worship, and ought not to be treated incidentally. He therefore felt himself compelled to oppose the measure proposed by M. DEL RIO being taken into consideration. M. DEL RIO withdrew his bill, answering that he would present another more complete in form, and which would do away with the objections made by the Minister to the present measure on the ground of its being the mere affirmation of a principle.

THE FOUR COMMITTEES—THE ARMY.

In this same sitting the proposition of Señor RODRIGUEZ, the history of which I gave you in my last, was again taken into consideration, and after MM. MOYER and HERRERA had been heard in support of it, and M. SORNA against, the Chamber adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Church—Progress of the Disestablishment Scheme—Latest Proceedings in Parliament—The Strike in Lancashire—The Hudson's Bay Company—The Pacific Railroad and the China Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

Mr. GLADSTONE's great scheme for abolishing the Irish Church is in its second stage. It can scarcely be said that any great interest, still less any excitement, is evoked by the discussion. When men know for certain how a contest is going to end, they do not watch its progress with absorbing attention. Everybody is aware that a majority of 110 or more will support Mr. GLADSTONE's measure in the House of Commons. What, then, is the use of forcing on a trial of strength? Why challenge an encounter with the enemy only to expose your own weakness?

These questions have occurred to every one who is familiar with the state of parties at the present time, and of course they have been pondered by Mr. DISRAELI. As I told you on trustworthy authority a fortnight ago, Mr. DISRAELI was in favor of opposing Mr. GLADSTONE's bill in Committee, clause by clause, and evading a formal trial on the main issue—Irish Church or no Irish Church? But the Conservatives sometimes deserve the title of the "stupid party," and in the present instance they would be satisfied with nothing less than a pitched battle, with their defeat inevitably settled beforehand. Mr. DISRAELI assented against his will, and on Thursday night he entered the arena with the courage which might have animated a gladiator of old who knew that his adversary would conquer, but yet disdained to shrink from the encounter. Even hot Radicals admit that there was a certain pathos in the scene on Thursday. Everybody flocked down to the House to see a man of genius fight against overwhelming numbers for a hopeless cause. Something of the same spirit may have animated the spectators when the defeated athletes saluted the Emperor and died. Crowds of persons besieged every door of the House of Commons. The building was more thronged even than it was a fortnight ago when Mr. GLADSTONE was expected to deliver a great speech. Fabulous prices would have been paid for admission to the House if money could have purchased that favor. It was pleasant to Mr. DISRAELI's enemies to see him obliged to come forward only to be beaten. His friends were curious to know what he could find to say. In the midst of the general expectation Mr. DISRAELI took off his hat and advanced to the table in front of the speaker. The strangers in the gallery clapped their hands heartily in applause—a most unusual demonstration. Very likely the clappers had voted against Mr. DISRAELI at the hustings; but then a lion-hearted man struggling against a host of adversaries is always a spectacle to excite some degree of magnanimity in the beholder, and I need not tell you what a generous, chivalrous people we English are.

From the first moment Mr. DISRAELI began he held the attention of the House unbroken. His manner was perfect. His argument was delivered in clear and solemn tones; his inimitable banter derived a double point from the skill with which it was addressed. His sentences were models of construction, and his language was, as usual with him, of the most felicitous kind. His witty picture of poor Irish squires clamoring for an allowance on the ground that the Government ought to insure social equality, set the House in a roar, and Messrs. GLADSTONE, LOWE, BRIGHT, and other Ministers, joined heartily in the laughter. Of course Mr. LOWE took care to insult Mr. DISRAELI in a public journal the following morning. His speech was compared to a Columbine's skirt—all flimsiness and spangle. These sallies show the advantage of having a Cabinet Minister a journalist. And then Mr. LOWE has much reason to hate Mr. DISRAELI, and if anybody says that he ought to be content to fight him in the House of Commons, it must be answered that in England these are not days when honorable men attach any importance to fair fighting, or object to stab an adversary in the back.

Except Mr. LOWE, all other enemies of Mr. DISRAELI freely admit that his speech was a wonderful triumph of genius, and considering all the circumstances, perhaps as fine an oration as was ever addressed to the House of Commons. As for its effect, we need not waste words on the subject. Speeches do not influence votes in Parliament. They are chiefly intended to effect opinion out of doors. And the "out-of-doors" opinion is already made, beyond possibility of change. The Dissenters and the Roman Catholics together could carry any measure conceivable, and they have combined now, and are not likely to give way. In all this Mr. DISRAELI was not deceived. Mr. LOWE, in Parliament and out of it, may taunt him with being a slave to his party, but Mr. LOWE has found out how little a man can do separated from his party. Mr. DISRAELI owes an allegiance to his followers, and so did Mr. LOWE to Mr. GLADSTONE, although he trampled it under foot. Mr. DISRAELI prefers to be loyal. He loses by it. Mr. LOWE was a traitor to his party, he was punished for two years, and now he is Chancellor of the Exchequer. The youthful politician observing all this may perhaps be doubtful whether after all honesty is the best policy.

There is no argument in Mr. DISRAELI's speech which is likely to satisfy any supporter of Mr. GLADSTONE that disendowment is an unjust measure. The intellectual journals, the *Economist* and *Spectator*, praise the speech for its brilliancy, but condemn it for its unpractical and whimsical character. These critics have perhaps paid scarcely sufficient attention to the question—what case has Mr. DISRAELI to put before the country? The *Economist* says: "Mr. DISRAELI held out no prospect of a compromise." Very true—but what compromise is possible, or even conceivable? The nation is swayed by Mr. GLADSTONE, and it will not listen to talk of compromise. If this debate lasted until next August the course of events afterward would be just the same. The people have made up their minds, and the minority may as well try to move mountains as to alter their convictions. There will, no doubt, be some speeches made which may interest the lovers of oratory at home and abroad. Mr. BRIGHT's address, delivered last night, will doubtless attract the attention of many of your readers. It is what people call a "characteristic" speech, animated, powerful, and going straight to the marrow of the subject. The Princess LOUISE had come down to the House specially to hear Mr. BRIGHT—the Quaker statesman being apparently a great favorite with the Queen and her family. Her Majesty is grateful to those who have said a kind word for her to the people during the last few years, and Mr. BRIGHT has spoken many such words. In his speech last night Mr. BRIGHT put the question of the Irish Church exactly as it is understood by the great masses of the people. Its continued existence is a wrong to Ireland. The difference between the Irish and the English Church was very shortly stated:

> "Though I may think the State Church in England is not a good institution, yet that State Church is not to me a sign of foreign conquest. My forefathers were members of the State Church, and they for reasons which they thought sufficient left it; but if your State Church had been inflicted upon us by a power from across the Channel, I am not sure that any of us who do not now agree with it would have regarded it in that tranquil mind with which we can look upon it now."

There is no doubt that this difference exists, but it is not the less true that the abolition of the Irish Church is the preliminary step to the abolition of the English Church. There are many men in the House pledged to accomplish both measures, and when the Irish Establishment is out of the path the assault on the sister Establishment will begin. The same combination of Roman Catholics and Dissenters will support the latter scheme, and they will be found invincible. Count heads, and you will soon see whether the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics do not far outnumber other sects in this country, and whenever they work together nothing can stand against them.

THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

This question, however, sinks into insignificance in my mind at the present moment when I see an event occurring in our midst, to which no attention seems to be paid—not a single journal published this morning making a remark upon it; and yet which threatens to involve thousands of families in starvation and ruin. A great strike in Lancashire is an occurrence of more immediate importance to us all than the Irish Church bill, and yet even "workingmen's" journals allow it to go on without a word of comment. What is the influence of men like Mr MUNDELLA, or even Mr. BRIGHT, practically worth when thousands of working people are permitted to bring their families to misery and want without a word of expostulation being addressed to them? Mr. BRIGHT is himself a manufacturer; he understands thoroughly the circumstances which have paralyzed the staple trade of Lancashire. Has he no time to tell the work people the truth, and to implore them not to throw away half a loaf because they cannot get a whole one?

The London papers have scarcely deigned to record even the facts connected with this most lamentable strike, and therefore I shall make no apology for briefly describing them to you. The turnout is at present confined to Preston. The immediate cause of it is a notice of reduction of wages to the extent of ten per cent. The men refused to submit to this, and prefer the alternative of throwing up work altogether. At the time I write about 4,000 men are out, living upon trade union funds. Long before this letter reaches you the number will be greatly increased, and famine will be killing men, women and children—unless the operatives can be induced to change their determination. And with a calamity so terrible impending over us, we are all absorbed with vain and idle talk about the solemn necessity of breaking up a Protestant Church in Ireland.

The reduction of wages is no doubt a most distressing measure. If a man and (say) three of his children are earning altogether £4 a week in a cotton mill, it is hard to have that amount suddenly reduced to £3 12. But are the masters at fault? Are they trying to make money by docking the wages of the operatives? Nothing of the kind; they are merely compelled to break their own losses by doing less work. It is calculated that at the present price of New-Orleans cotton the manufacturers lose 3½d. per pound in making it up. I need not remind your readers that the American war struck a terrible blow at our cotton trade. In the midst of it the want of cotton stopped the greater part of the Lancashire mills. That was a great misfortune, but a greater misfortune still lay behind. The manufacturers had been *overproducing* for many years. They made more cotton than the world wanted from them. The consequences of this error of judgment are still felt, and added to the high price of the raw material they render cotton manufacture a losing business. One large firm estimates that by keeping its mills open it loses 3s. per loom per week. If it closed the mills altogether it would only lose 1s. 6d. per loom. What, then, can the employers possibly have to fear from a strike? They have not made the trade what it is, and they are unable to do anything to improve it. They do not want to keep their mills open, but rather than close them altogether they say, in effect, to the operatives, "We must help each other to deal with this trouble. We will still find work for you, but you must take lower wages for a time." So far as I have been able to ascertain, the workmen do not dispute that the masters are in the position I have described. They know that the trade is bad, and that the employers are losing money, or barely paying their expenses. But yet, in their dogged way, they go out on strike. It is so easy to begin a strike—but when the Trade Union funds are all spent, as soon they must be, and children are crying for bread, the operatives will regret that they turned small hardships into a great disaster. If Mr. BRIGHT were to set a picture of this time before them *now*, it is impossible to believe that it would not have some effect. There are few men whose advice the working classes would be disposed to take, but Mr. BRIGHT is certainly one of the few.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

There is another matter which deserves great attention and receives but little—all the papers being full of mere "chatter" about the Irish Church. I refer to the proposed compromise between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Government. To most Englishmen who have looked into the question, it seems amazing that a private company should have been allowed to hold a monopoly over an immensely valuable territory for two hundred years past. The charter of CHARLES II., given for what would now be called a corrupt consideration, has prevented a magnificent tract of country being peopled by the surplus population of the world. It is impossible that so great a wrong should exist much longer, and the Hudson's Bay Company has received a solemn warning to set its house in order. The land it has occupied to so little purpose will in future times be made more serviceable to mankind at large than it is as a huge hunting ground. The other day I happened to be conducted over the warehouses and store-rooms of the Company. It was a striking scene—large rooms, one over the other, filled with thousands and tens of thousands of skins of all kinds. The number proved that the Indians in the Company's territory are not idle; but, except what we saw in this building, nothing useful to man came off millions of acres of land. There are myriads of impoverished families which this land would support in comfort, but an antiquated charter keeps them from enjoying it. The present Government, following up negotiations began by its predecessors, have resolved to put an end to this unrighteous monopoly. But it will not attempt to do so by violent means. It makes a very liberal offer to the Company. It says, "We will give you £300,000 down for your title to the land, allow you to retain your stations and your trade, give you 50,000 acres in all, distributed in blocks round your stations, and for fifty years after the surrender you may claim a twentieth of any township or district set out for settlement within the fertile belt." Surely this offer is too generous. I, for my part, rather hope that the Hudson's Bay Company will refuse it, for it will certainly never get such good terms again. The Canadian Government is to pay the £300,000. Imagine the Hudson's Bay Company having a right to claim one twentieth of every township or district established within the fertile belt for fifty years to come! It would be insanity on the part of the Company to object to be "disestablished" on such terms as these.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CHINA TRADE.

The *Economist* of to-day has an article in which the possible effects on the China trade, of the Pacific Railroad, are discussed. The writer believes that the road between New-York and San Francisco will not divert so much of the European trade with the East as many persons appear to suppose. The American traffic will go by that route, but for the Old World, the sea and overland journey will be preferable. I quote a passage which may interest your readers:

> "The time allowed by the present mail contract with the Peninsula and Oriental Company, may be advantageously compared with the time proposed by way of New-York and San Francisco, allowing ten days for the mails between London and New-York, and six days for the passage across the Continent. The comparison (not including stoppages) is as follows:

	By Marseilles and Bombay.	By New-York and San Francisco.
London to Hong Kong	39 days.	47 days.
London to Shanghae	42 days.	43 days.
London to Yokohama	43 days.	38 days.

> "We can thus get to Shanghae as quickly by the present mail route as by the new one, and without so long a railway journey, which is rather an important consideration for travelers; we also get to Hong Kong much more quickly, though with regard to Yokohama and Japan the new line will clearly have the advantage. * * * Europe will gain by the new route, so far as Japan and New Zealand are concerned, but in no other respect, except in having a competing line to the more distant ports of China. This being the case, the Indian trade is, of course, out of the question by the new routes."

I leave these statements to the consideration of your readers. L.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Railroads—Important Lines Building—Asia Coming Under Russian Rule—Telegraphs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The present season here is more than usually brilliant and interesting. In social circles there is more animation than has been for a number of years, while the questions of home and foreign politics are so numerous and of such importance as to occupy not only the more serious minds, but almost all classes of people in this Northern Palmyra, as St. Petersburg has not unaptly been called. In foreign politics the topic of the day is, of course, the position of Greece and the line of action pursued by the Western Powers with regard both to the heroic little Kingdom, and to the other Christian populations of European Turkey.

Among the many questions of home politics and economy, the first place undoubtedly belongs to the railroad question. Judging by the present activity, it may be safely predicted that in a couple of years Russia will be covered with such an iron network as will give means of quick and easy communication with the different parts of the Empire, and render possible the development of immense mineral and agricultural resources which up to the present time have been comparatively dormant. The vast tract of country extending from the Carpathian Mountains to the Ural range, and from a short distance below Moscow to the Black Sea and the mountain chain of the Caucasus is equaled in fertility of soil and abundance of iron and coal only by the best States of the Mississippi Valley. The anthracite coal of the Don country and the south of Russia, is equal in quality to the best American. This I know by experience, as I have had occasion to visit both American and Russian mines, and have examined very carefully both the manner of working them and the quality of coal obtained. Russian iron is as famous as Russian leather; both are well known in America—the one for its fine and durable polish, in the form of sheet iron and stove pipes, the second in book-binding.

In view of the value and amount of natural wealth, as well as of the immense distances, it is evident that the railroad question must be the one of the hour, and that the railroad fever is at its height throughout the whole extent of the Empire. The rapidity with which the new lines have been constructed has surprised persons supposed to be best acquainted with the country. But if we take into account the number of sturdy laborers that are in Russia, and the ease with which roads can be built over the undulating plains from St. Petersburg to the Black Sea, it will be found very natural. In traveling from Moscow to Kieff, one is reminded of the Illinois Central and the country between Chicago and St. Louis—rich rolling prairies and pasture land on all sides. In such a country there are few deep cuts and no tuneling. The result is that although four years ago the extent of Russian roads might be counted by hundreds of miles, now they are to be counted by thousands. In the month of May the trains will run directly from St. Petersburg to Odessa, thus connecting the Baltic and Black Seas. In about one year there will be direct communication with the Sea of Azoff through the port of Taganrog. The work on all portions of the Azoff line is progressing with rapidity; early in Spring there will be trains as far as Charkoff. A very important line is also the Moscow-Smolensk, which will bring the central parts of Russia in direct communication with the West—through Warsaw by rail, and by water through the northwestern ports in the Russian Baltic Provinces. These are but a few of the roads in course of construction or projected. In my next letter I shall inclose a railroad map indicating the roads already in running order, those now building, also projected lines.

Before closing my remarks on railroads, I cannot avoid mentioning one of great importance, which will doubtless be built in a short time, as permission has been granted by the Government to a private company to make the necessary surveys on the route. I refer to the road between the Caspian and and the Sea of Aral. This will bring all Central Asia into direct and easy communication with Russia and the rest of Europe, which is of immense importance in a commercial point of view. At present the transactions between Russia and Central Asia amount annually to thirty millions of rubles, or $23,310,000, the ruble being equal to 77.7 cents. All this trade is carried on by caravans over the plains and through Orenburg, which of course is much more costly and tedious than by railway and steamboat. The distance between the Caspian and the Aral is less than three hundred miles. So the route would be much shorter, and as to the two modes of communication, the present represents the times of Abraham, the projected one the nineteenth century. I am told by good authorities that in two or three years after the completion of this road to the Aral, trade would be at least trebled. The Amoo Daria is navigable for a distance of nearly 1,200 miles. Taking its rise in the Himalayas it waters the best parts of Central Asia and empties into the Aral. The Amoo Daria is navigable as far as Balk. The Syr Daria almost to Khodjent. With a little improvement of the bed of the river, light-draught steamers built on the American model might go to Khodjent without difficulty. How the world is moving on! Railroads, steamboats, and telegraphs, where but a few years since travelers were put to death for daring to place their feet upon those forbidden territories. In all probability, before five years have passed, it will be possible to travel from the upper waters of Lake Superior, in North America, to the heart of Central Asia, all the way by railroad and steamboat. Bokharia, the land of Lalla Rookh and Feramors, is almost at our doors, and the practical Russian merchants are buying cotton from and selling dry goods to the descendants of GENGHIS KHAN and TAMERLANE. The Asiatics find that Russian rule gives more security to life and property than does that of their tyrannical Khans and Emirs, and therefore are glad to accept the new order of things. This state of affairs does not seem to be particularly pleasing to our English neighbors, who unable to do anything in Central Asia themselves, are unwilling that others should introduce order and civilization there, lest British rule in India might thereby be endangered. England, by her position, can do nothing. Russia can do much in Central Asia. That being the case, I think every right-minded man should bid God-speed to whatever tends to the development and civilization of countries which have so long suffered from despotic isolation. Much has been written of late in the London papers on this question. But the most sensible is the statement of the *Times*, that the danger to India is not from without but from within. This application to India of Lord STANLEY's judgment of Turkey is very much to the point, and shows what sound sense Englishmen are possessed of whenever they wish to look a question straight in the face. England's task in the East is certainly not to come in conflict with Russia, but so to put her house in order as not to become the sick man of Asia. This done, she need have no fears. If the people of India are satisfied and well governed, nothing is to be feared from Russian progress in the East. But if on the other hand the two hundred millions of inhabitants in India are dissatisfied and hostile, and the people north of the Mountains are content with their improved condition, then the time has arrived when the English Government of India is put upon its good conduct, and in case of failure to secure the confidence of its subjects, a breeze from the North may drive it forever from the land that has so long been a source of wealth to foreign conquerors.

So much, at present, for railroads and India. Now a few words concerning telegraphs. Russia is very much better provided with telegraphs than railroads, and she continues to extend her wires in every direction. The extent of projected lines, to be built as soon as practicable, amounts to thirty thousand miles. Among these is one which may interest Americans, as it will afford direct communication with China. This line is intended to connect Pekin with the Siberian telegraph at Possiet Bay, on the Japan Sea. The branch to Possiet is not yet quite finished, but the material are all ready and on the ground. I have already spoken of the animation in social circles during the present season. Balls, theatres, opera, sleighing parties, skating, together with the beautiful Winter weather, have been enough to satisfy the most inveterate pleasure-seeker. But of social and other questions, in my next. G.

A Hasty Marriage and a Speedy Repentance.

From the Hartford Courant, March 30.

One week ago last Thursday a full-bearded, farmer-like looking sort of man, named SAMUEL S. DRAKE, of Windsor Locks, formed the acquaintance of a young widow on Front-street, this city, and after one interview popped the question, was accepted, and went off immediately with his bride on a wedding tour through Windsor. He says he married her out of sympathy; "they told how she had been abused when young, and I thought it would be a good thing for her to marry me." One morning, shortly after the marriage, Mr. DRAKE observed that his EVANGELINE was in tears, and upon questioning her as to the cause of her grief, she told him between sobs that she had loved another, and was thinking how he would feel when he heard that she was married. This confession laid at once a heap of trouble upon the mind of the bridegroom, and after that there was no peace in the family. On Saturday evening the unhappy couple had a serious talk, which ended in producing their marriage certificate. This interesting piece of paper was gazed upon with considerable interest, and, after one fond, lingering look, it was by mutual consent consigned to the flames. Wife came to Hartford, and DRAKE was left alone to mourn.

Yesterday the disappointed man made his appearance in this city, and at an early hour made his way to WOODRUFF & BEACH's factory, where he inquired for JOHN TOOMHY. That individual, who is a molder by trade, made his appearance, whereupon Mr. DRAKE introduced himself by presenting a revolver to the breast of the young man, with the polite intimation that he was about to get up a funeral. Mr. TOOMHY naturally objected, and, seizing the weapon, called for assistance, and soon after Mr. DRAKE was escorted to the Station-house by Officer WRIGHT. Last evening he was in a melancholy mood, and was puzzling himself to ascertain why he had made such a fool of himself. He says the girl deceived him by representing herself to be a Methodist, when in point of fact she is a Catholic. She, on the other hand, asserts that he is crazy on the subject of religion, and gets up about a dozen times in the night to pray, which so interfered with her sleeping arrangements that she got sick of her bargain. It appears from an investigation of the case that Mr. TOOMHY is an innocent party in the whole transaction—was never a lover of the girl, and don't really understand why he was assailed. Mr. DRAKE will be prosecuted this morning for assault and battery.

Mob Law in Windsor, Canada—An Informer Assaulted and Beaten.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 28.

The fierce excitement which has lately prevailed in Windsor, in consequence of the raid made by an informer, known as "Whisky" MASON, upon the saloon-keepers and other liquor-dealers of that sensational town, for neglecting to comply with the statutory provision requiring them to put, in some conspicuous place, a notice that they are duly "licensed to sell wine, beer, ale and other fermented and spiritual liquors," culminated on Saturday in a brutal and bloody attack upon the object of their hatred.

Many of the Windsor dealers, either intentionally or through carelessness, had failed to put such a notice on their places of business, and the result was that MASON "came down" upon them, pocketing half of each convicted dealer's fine. Although frequent threats were made against him, he paid no heed to the premonitions of war that hung loweringly over his head. Shortly before 1 o'clock P. M., while standing in the bar-room of Chater's Hotel, surrounded by a large number of excited men, he was suddenly knocked down, and before he could recover himself or even ascertain who were his direct assailants, he was kicked, cut, stamped and clubbed until he could no longer move. At this juncture the maddened crowd gave way, and MASON was conveyed into an adjoining room, where he was restored to consciousness, and had his more serious wounds attended to. Some hours later, by dint of strong will and stronger liquor, MASON was enabled to rise from his bed. He entered the room where were congregated thirty or forty persons, and openly defied them all. As his burly form towered above them and the blood trickled slowly down his face from a dozen cuts, he presented a most intensely dramatic aspect.

The proprietor of the hotel finally succeeded in getting him quieted, when he returned to his room, and the crowd, that had all the afternoon been constantly augmenting in that vicinity, dispersed. Up to 6 o'clock no arrests had been made, and the indications at that time were that no extra efforts will be made to ascertain who the assailants are.

THE MAIL-BAG IN EAST RIVER.—It is reported that the mail-bag which was recently found in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, was not lost from the postal car on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, although it was made up on that car. The officers of the car state that the bag was delivered at the New-York office, and that it must have been lost while being carried to the Hudson River Railroad depot.—*New-Haven Palladium, March 30.*

OUR WEALTH AND POPULATION.

Sources of Wealth—Value of Statistics—Population in July, 1869—Ratios of Increase—Estimated Wealth of United States—Its Rapid Increase.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

I see that in the discussion on finance and currency, the wealth and population of this country are assumed at various amounts by different writers, and sometimes erroneously. It is very desirable that we should get an approximate unit by which to estimate the ratios of wealth and population to debt and taxes. Much of the discussion on this subject has been at mere haphazard—the writers really knowing little of elementary facts on which their theories must depend. I have said, in other letters, what seems to me as obvious truth, that political economy, as a science, is very little understood in this country. And yet can you tell me anything our statesmen ought to understand so well? To me it is a sad thing to see how many demagogues we have in the country, and how few statesmen. I fancied myself a President of the United States looking out for a Secretary of the Treasury who would thoroughly comprehend the resources of this nation, and the just application of means to ends, in the production of revenue from wealth. I fancied myself with unlimited power of choice, and I failed. I could then see how it was that General GRANT selected Mr. STEWART instead of a member of Congress. Judging from his works, I think Mr. H. C. CARY has studied political economy more than any of our professed statesmen, and come to more just conclusions. The wealth of a nation depends on its lands and its industry. Without the former the latter would be unavailable, and without the latter the former would be worthless. Trade comes in as exchanges of what these elements produce. We have a vast and inexhaustible domain, and what we want is to make that domain productive. An American statesman should never listen a moment to the idle nonsense of British theorists. Even they have begun to see their folly, and admit the necessity of each nation protecting its own interests.

Let us now see what the population and wealth of this country is. We have data for nearly accurate results.

1. *Of Population.*—The ratios of increase in the United States, in decennial periods from 1790 to 1860, (seventy years,) were as follows:

1790 to 1800	35.02 per cent.
1800 to 1810	36.45 per cent.
1810 to 1820	33.13 per cent.
1820 to 1830	33.49 per cent.
1830 to 1840	32.67 per cent.
1840 to 1850	35.87 per cent.
1850 to 1860	35.59 per cent.

It will be seen that the decennial ratios have been remarkably uniform. The increase of ratio after 1840 is due entirely to the immense foreign immigration. That still continues, and there is, therefore, no reason to suppose (other things being equal) that the ratio will be less from 1860 to 1870. This ratio is 3.5 per cent. per annum. On the 1st of July, 1869, (now near at hand,) will be nine years from 1860. The increase of population should be then 31½ per cent. The population on July 1, 1860, was 31,443,322, and the population of July 1, 1869, should be 41,347,969. Now, what drawbacks, if any, should be allowed against this? People are constantly apt to talk about the losses of the war. These have been greatly exaggerated. A million of men will, in four years, lose a great many by natural deaths. The loss over that, caused by the war, was comparatively small. Against that may be set the increased number of births in the last four years; for it is a settled principle that births increase in proportion after a war. In 1866 the marriages increased in Ohio 25 per cent., and I know of one physician who attended nine births in ten days in this country neighborhood. Your Eastern philosophers, who are writing about the decrease of births in New-England, need not trouble themselves. The healthy, moral, rural communities of the West will make up their deficiencies, and a little over. I do not think any allowance need be made for losses of populations in the war; but making the greatest allowance which can be supposed possible, the population of this country, July 1, 1869, will not be less than 40,500,000. This will be divided between whites and colored thus:

Whites	35,200,000
Colored	5,300,000

It will be seen, then, that this nation is stronger and more numerous than most of the writers on this subject have considered. In my last letter on "How Much Money" we need, I said that it would be found that we need at least six hundred millions of active currency; and the fact that we have forty millions of people, and that all the activities of industry and commerce have greatly increased, prove this to my mind conclusively.

If the population is greater than is generally supposed, so also is the wealth of the country. In truth, one of the greatest errors on this subject is in under-estimating the wealth of the country; I mean the marketable money values of property. Production is increasing much faster than population; and so, also, production is increasing faster than the capital on which it is production, owing to improved machinery and increased facilities of transportation. Of this increased production, a large part is added to the permanent wealth of the country—such as buildings, railroads, cultivated lands, Government loans, &c., &c. Of any thousand days' labor performed, a considerable part is put on something which remains. This accumulation of permanent property is constantly added to the wealth of the country; but is very slowly taken notice of by the assessors, because they are a class of people who depend on the proprietors, who in turn do not like to be taxed. Hence the real estate, the railroads, steamboats, and all classes of property subject to valuation by assessors, are always undervalued. It would be difficult to find a single town or county where they are not. Yet the reader will recollect that the assessed valuations are the only unit or test of the value of property which the writers on this subject have. All the writers I have seen refer to the tables of wealth in the United States census, and, in fact, they have no other statistical data. Well, let us examine this, and subject it to some analysis. The returns of real and personal property (in value) for 1850 and 1860, by the censuses, were:

In 1850	$7,135,780,228
In 1860	16,159,616,068
Increase per cent.	126.45

The Marshals in 1860 were directed to add to the assessments (for they did not themselves take this class of statistics) what they thought a proper allowance; but in some States they added nothing, and they nowhere came up to the true value. I should put full twenty per cent. on the assessments of value to bring them on the avowed principle of the assessments up to the true value. The assessment of lands in Ohio, for example, is made on what is called the cash value. But this is not the mode in which lands are sold, nor is it the true value. Lands in the Central Western States are almost invariably sold in three payments, and the prices are considerably above what could be got in cash. But the ordinary rule for selling lands is the true one for their value. In regard to personal property, there is a good deal of what is called stock escapes valuation. Animals under six months or a year old are in many of the States not valued at all. Taken as a whole, I should think twenty per cent. is less than what ought to be added to get the true value of property in 1860.

On the other hand, to get the value on which the increase between 1860 and 1869 should be estimated, we must strike off the whole slave property of 1860. Although the South is not worth one dollar less for this operation, yet as the slaves were valued by the assessors in 1860, and are not now, their value must be struck off in order to reach the true basis of increase. The true result, then, stands thus:

Census valuation of 1860	$16,159,606,080
Add 20 per cent. for undervalues	3,233,202,016
Total	$19,392,808,096
Deduct for slave property and war spoliations	5,000,000,000
Total	$14,392,808,096
Nine years increase at 13 per cent. per annum	15,579,452,743
Aggregate property of the United States	$29,972,260,839

I suppose this is not an overestimate at all:

1. You will observe that the 20 per cent. addition for undervaluation, is unquestionably under the mark. I could prove this in detail, if it were not quite obvious to all acquainted with the valuation of property.

2. The slave property lost was not worth $3,000,000,000, and the barns, houses and fences destroyed, were not worth $2,000,000,000. The tracks of our army were narrow, and it is only the permanent property destroyed which can be taken into the account.

Besides this, I have taken the whole back to 1860—and taken it out of the basis of increase. I conclude, therefore, that the fair valuation of property in the United States is about thirty thousand millions of dollars. You will see that this is much more than writers generally have put it at; and yet I have no doubt it is below the truth.

I have not undertaken to make any estimate of the great quantity of property which escapes assessment, nor of the immense value of the public domain. A careful consideration of all the various elements which enter into the estimate of wealth, will satisfy any statesman that the value of wealth in this country is far beyond the superficial estimates usually made from the erroneous basis of assessments.

In former letters I have discussed the problem of gold in the United States, the amount of money we need, and in this the wealth of the country. I propose to consider, also, the means of redeeming the public debt and the proper ratios of taxation. In the mean time I am happy to see that all the elements of prosperity are increasing; that the public credit is strengthening, the public resources growing, and that soon not a cloud will remain on the bright prospect of American financial stability.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Union Pacific Railroad Litigation—Letter from a Stockholder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As certain injunction suits, after the old fashion in the Erie and Rock Island cases, have been brought against parties connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and you seem to have made them the text of an editorial article in your issue of to-day, I beg leave to invite your attention to a brief statement of some facts connected with the past and present history of the Company:

1. Almost everybody admitted that a Pacific Railroad was of great importance; but

2. Almost everybody believed that it was practically impossible to build it—at least in this generation.

3. Under the first charter,—of 1862,—making the Government Bonds a prior lien, nobody would put a dollar into the enterprise.

4. Under the amended charter, making the Government bond a *second lien*, even the most visionary New-York speculators refused to aid in what was pronounced more wild than the South Sea bubble. The necessary expenditure of time and money to accomplish the work was deemed too vast to warrant the undertaking.

5. The Company having expended all its available means in starting the work, a Committee was appointed in 1864—Hon. JOHN A. DIX, now Minister to France, being Chairman—to receive proposals for construction, and a contract was made with JOSEPH HOXIE to build and thoroughly equip with rolling stock, station-houses, &c., 247 miles of road, at $50,000 per mile, which price included large subscriptions to stock, and advances of money on the part of the contractor, who, in a short time, found these advances so large that he could not fulfill his contract. Capitalists refused to associate themselves with him, because they would thereby become general partners, and individually liable for debts to an immense amount.

6. To meet this difficulty a company was organized, under a charter granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the Credit Mobilier of America, without individual liability of stockholders beyond the capital of $2,000,000 paid in. This Company became the agent of the contractor HOXIE, and advanced the funds necessary to complete his contract. In the Fall of 1866, the capital of the Credit Mobilier was increased one-half a million, and afterward one million more, to provide means to protect its investments.

During the continuance of this contract the Credit Mobilier subscribed for a considerable amount of Union Pacific Railroad stock, and sold the same to different parties. It is from this stock, thus obtained, that most of the present Directors of the railroad company first became stockholders.

7. The next contract—for 667 miles—was made with OAKES AMES, at from $42,000 to $96,000 per mile, according to the character of the work, the price including rolling stock and equipment to an amount of not less than $7,500 per mile. Vice-President T. C. DURANT has testified before Judge BARNARD that this price was graduated upon engineers' estimates, and not, as you intimate, calculated upon the amount received from the Government upon the several sections of the line. This contract was made subject to the approval of all the stockholders of the Company, and received such approval from all, with some trifling exceptions of stockholders who resided in Utah and other sections not practically accessible.

8. The last contract with J. M. DAVIS is also subject to the approval of the stockholders of the Company in like manner with the Ames contract.

9. The actual profit upon all these contracts has not been fifteen per cent. upon actual disbursements. More than $80,000,000 have been spent already in the building and equipping of the line. If you will consider that the original cost of the New-York and Erie Road is reported to have been $80,000 per mile; that of the New-York Central $60,000 per mile; of the Pennsylvania Central $75,000 per mile, and of the Baltimore and Ohio $66,000 per mile, and then take into consideration the fact that these roads were built when labor and materials were at but little more than one-half the cost that has prevailed during the entire building of the Union Pacific, and that they were built where the necessary material was near at hand, while the Union Pacific has been constructed under peculiar difficulties and expense of transportation of both labor and material, you may then obtain a clearer idea of the proper comparative cost of building this continental road than is popularly held.

The charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a contract with the Government to build a first-class railroad for a loan of a specified amount of Government bonds, and it has given security which the officers of the Government have pronounced ample, that it will fulfill its contract. This it will endeavor to do in spite of the efforts of rivals, enemies or adventurers who seek through the State Courts to extend the peculiar management of the Erie Road across the Continent to the Pacific. Respectfully,

ONE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 1, 1869.

Tennessee's Additional Member.

Hon. JOHN B. ROGERS has presented a memorial to the House of Representatives, asking to be admitted to a seat as Representative-at-large from Tennessee, saying that he was elected as such by a large and signal vote, exceeding that cast for President. He continues:

"Tennessee now comes forward and asks for justice only, no more than has been extended to seven or eight of the States of the Union. Tennessee begs leave most respectfully to inform your honorable body she has voluntarily placed herself in the front. She has shown most conclusively by her example that she deserves to occupy the front rank in her advocacy for liberty and human freedom. She has voluntarily fixed the *status* of liberty and human freedom in the nation by her action. She has in advance demonstrated to the nation the wisdom and necessity for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And is she, let me ask, at this late day and hour, to be told that, while other States of this glorious Union shall have had additional Representatives given them, that you, Tennessee, noble Tennessee, that has covered your escutcheon with imperishable glory and renown, that has demonstrated to the world your capacity and wisdom, shall have no favor. Tennessee will never believe it. No, it cannot be so. The sequel will show."

A Lock-Out at Trenton.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, March 30.

We understand that only three of the fourteen or fifteen potteries are now in operation, owing to a disagreement between the employers and the workmen. The difficulty occurred with the hollow-ware pressers, who allege that the employers proposed to reduce their wages on certain classes of goods to the extent of over twelve per cent. They refused to submit to the reduction, and as no agreement could be made between the parties, the hollow-ware pressers quit work, upon which the proprietors "locked out" all hands.

BALAKLAVA.—An auction sale of Government horses in Canada is advertised to take place in Toronto in May. Among the lot is the only survivor of that portion of the famous six hundred which rode into the valley of death, into the mouth of hell, and came back alive, at Balaklava. The members of the Thirteenth Hussars, to which he belongs, are thinking of purchasing him as a relic, and of shooting him, if they can do no better, rather than have him reduced to a cart-horse level, and his veteran days spent in degraded toil.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post, March 29.*

LIFE AMONG CANNIBALS.

Adventures of a New-York Seaman Among the Marquesas Islanders—Cannibalism—The Custom of Tabooing and Other Peculiar Manners and Usages.

A remarkable man recently arrived in the City of New-York, loaded with irons and charged with the crime of mutiny. His name is WM. H. STARR. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., about fifty years ago. He was sent to school in his early years, but not liking books, he ran away when nine years of age, and making his way across the State to Mystic, on the Sound, managed to board a vessel, then just about to sail for Havre, France, and so was carried away across the Atlantic. On reaching Havre, he again ran away, because he feared the Captain would restore him to his friends on returning to the United States. He got a berth on board a steamer plying on the Seine between Rouen and Havre. Here he was ill-treated, and finally left and went ashore. He then shipped on a Swedish ship, and made a cruise in the Baltic Sea. Thence he went on board a Russian brig; thence on a fruit vessel to the Mediterranean. He returned on a vessel to America, and finally arrived at New-York, whence he shipped to Honolulu. He then went on a whaling voyage to the Sea of Okhotsk; thence to Kodiak and New-Zealand, and finally to the Marquesas Islands.

This was thirty years ago. On arriving at the Marquesas, he found living there, among the natives, a sailor with whom he had been formerly acquainted, and who persuaded him also to come and live a free life among the savages. He agreed to do so, and took up his abode among them. He has continued to live with them until within the last two years, and has acquired a most intimate knowledge of the languages of this remarkable variety of mankind, their manners and customs, and all the strange passions and superstitions that form the moving springs of their wild life.

The natives quickly discovered the value of his knowledge, and gave him a prominent position in their community. Oitahu, where he dwelt, is a small island of the Marquesas group, containing about two thousand inhabitants. These are divided into three kingdoms or clans, occupying different districts, but always preserving strictly amicable relations with one another, and considering themselves as one family. The kings or chiefs of these clans are independent of each other, but unite their forces in any war against the natives of the surrounding islands. STARR was adopted by one of the Kings as his son, and was always accorded princely honors. He always ate with the principal chiefs, and had fourteen youths appointed to act as his servants. The Marquesans valued him on account of the services he was able to render them in negotiating sales of fruit, figs, poultry, &c., to the various ships which came to the islands. He procured for them many axes, chisels, knives and other implements. Iron, in fact, has now become indispensable to the natives, since they have lost the faculty of shaping and even using the stone hatchets and knives, which were formerly their only tools.

CANNIBALISM.

The Marquesans are tall, finely-formed men, of a dark copper color, agile, and very courageous. The women are slender, and much shorter than the men. They are inveterate cannibals, and this not from necessity, but because they prefer human flesh to any other kind of food. The bread-fruit grows in immense quantities in all the islands, without any trouble of cultivation, and the natives can gather what they please. There are also great quantities of bananas, pine-apples, boovs, taro, and other tropical vegetables, growing wild. The islands are frequented by wild pigeons in prodigious numbers, and there are plenty of wild goats and wild pigs. The seas abound with fish, which the natives catch by stupefying them with a narcotic drug and then hoisting them rapidly into their canoes. This drug is called *avasa*, and is prepared by the natives from a small plant growing in different parts of the islands. Nature, indeed, has been lavish in her gifts to these beautiful regions. And, therefore, it is not want, but actual relish for man's flesh, that tempts them to these dismal feasts. It appears that they have a human banquet about once a week. The victims are the prisoners taken in the numerous forays which the islanders make upon one another. These unfortunates are slain, their bodies stuffed with sweet-scented herbs, and then roasted upon hot stones. They are covered over with more of these leaves and hot stones, apparently, from the description, much after the plan of cooking clams* at a clam bake, and finally, when cooked, are eaten at the public feast. STARR says that he did all he could to persuade the people to forego these horrid practices; but, though they were willing enough to obey him in other things, they declined to follow his advice in this. On one occasion, he says, they had prepared for a feast of man's flesh, and as he had a great horror of the whole affair, he went off to the mountains to hunt. While he was on the mountains a schooner arrived in the bay. It was the *Sea Witch*, commanded by Captain CHAPMAN, who had formerly been American Vice-Consul at Raiotea. The Captain came ashore to see STARR and trade with him for fruits, &c. He ascended from the rocky shore, and walking through the little town, came straight to the public square when the cannibal feast was at its height. A native, knowing the purpose for which he had landed, came forward and taking him by the arm, pointed out STARR's hut, and tried to make him understand that he should wait there while they sent a boy after the absent white chief. The Captain, however, seeing the nature of the direful festivities then in progress, began to be much alarmed. He doubted what these singular gesticulations could mean; being a fat, healthy man, a horrid suspicion began to tingle beneath the roots of his hair; he released himself from the grasp of the natives at a bound, and rushing off at the top of his speed, never stopped until he reached his boat, which he caused the man to force with pretty rapid strokes through the water until they came alongside the schooner. STARR afterward met the Captain in Raiotea, and he told him that he had never been so much frightened in the course of his life.

TABOO.

We are apt to talk of the tiresome etiquette and tedious conventionalities of civilized life, and are also apt to imagine that there is a delicious freedom and absence of restraint among uncivilized tribes. Nothing can be more inaccurate than such ideas. These Marquesans are literally iron-bound in a set of conventional and superstitious rules which extend to the most minute circumstances of life. The great moral apparatus for the direction of society here, is called "taboo," which signifies anything that is sacred or forbidden or reserved. "Taboo" embodies all these significations, and something more, since it implies also fearful retribution upon all who violate it. Thus, all the men eat together, and all the articles of food that are prepared for them are "taboo;" and must never be touched by a woman. Even the house where the public meals are eaten, and its inclosure are "taboo," and women are prohibited from entering them. If a piece of hair shaven from a man's head has fallen upon any road or pathway, a woman must not dare to pass over it, and a mark is set up to show that the place is "taboo." There are some articles of food which men and women may eat together, as there are a few kinds of drink which they may also share; all other kinds of food are "taboo." If anything is thrown accidentally upon the head it is "taboo," and must never be used; it is hung up in the sacred inclosure until it rots away. Any article inadvertently lifted over a child's head is "taboo." If a woman climbs into a tree, it is "taboo" for a man to pass underneath it; so the tree has always to be cut down. A Marquesan believes that if he violates "taboo" he will swell up till he bursts; and that if he should go in a canoe on salt water, he would be seized and eaten by a shark. And the most singular fact is that the force of imagination is so great among these people that they do invariably take some disease and die if they unintentionally violate "taboo." If they are known to violate it intentionally they are immediately killed. It is customary for men when they are expecting death to will away their articles to different persons of their family; thus a pig may be "taboo" to a child; and the animal must never be injured until the child arrives at a certain age, when the pig is killed at a feast. The regulations in regard to "taboo" extend even to particular kinds of festivals. Thus, if a Chief is not tattooed in a certain way, he is not admissible to some of these feasts. The missionaries established on some of the islands have endeavored to root these superstitions out of the minds of the people; but some who have even adopted Christianity for several years, are still found adhering to these singular notions.

The system of society among these people is the most perfect communism. The food is distributed among the whole tribe, and all the meals are public. The food both of women and men is cooked by men. At the meals the men sit round upon mats spread upon the ground. The food is placed before them in shells. All the young men of the tribe wait upon their elders, and serve what is required. There are also in all the tribes a number of young men who are employed in making *cawa*, an intoxicating or narcotic drink, of which the Polynesians are very fond. It is made of the root of a small shrub. This root is chewed by the young men and thrown into a bowl; water is poured in upon the mass and then the solid part is strained away, leaving the intoxicating beverage behind. Men and women both consume this strange concoction, and the drunkenness which results is not considered disgraceful. It is "taboo" for men and women to drink *cawa* together.

RELIGION.

As to religion, the Marquesans appear to be Spiritualists of the most advanced kind. They do not, it is true, believe in a Supreme Spirit; nor have they any notions of religious worship; but for them all nature is the domain of spirits. They say, "Spirits are all around us, only we cannot see them." Could the Dodworth Hall Spiritualists be more explicit? They have remarkably clever mediums, too—"Taboo-men," as they are called, who, as is sometimes the case in New-York, arrive at great wealth and dignity in the exercise of their profession. If a Chief dies, it is considered complimentary to ask his spirit to communicate a little news regarding the unseen world. Accordingly, the medium is called, and an interesting scene of mingled incantation and spiritual entreaty follows; the medium gets fearfully excited, and finally delivers his ghostly intelligence amid the solemn wonder of his auditors.

THE DEAD.

They do not eat their dead friends, but hang them up in the sacred inclosure, until the body is thoroughly dried. The skull is carefully preserved as an heirloom in the family. The rest of the remains are left to take their chance. It is a mark of quality to possess a great number of skulls; and when the islanders attack the town of another tribe their most eager desire is to rifle the houses of all the skulls they contain. These are borne off in triumph and added to their own private collection of crania.

CLOTHING, ETC.

These people wear very little clothing. What they have is made of a material called *tapa*. It is manufactured from the bark of a tree, beaten or pounded with stones to any required thickness. Some of it is made as thin as the finest muslin. Very frequently they wear a simple drapery of leaves. Their huts are built with a few upright posts, and are then thatched with leaves. The floors are covered with mats, in the weaving, or rather plaiting, of which they display admirable skill. Some of the mats are plaited with a thousand strands. The strands are made of different degrees of fineness or coarseness, according to the quality of the material required. Their utensils are mostly large sea shells and cocoanuts. Of course they have no cooking implements of metal. The only other manufacture they essay is the hollowing out of logs to form canoes and the carving of paddles.

TATTOOING.

It may be curiously inquired whether any form of art flourishes among these savages. In reply it may be stated that they display the artistic instinct under many barbarous forms. The most primitive kind of art is the adornment of the human body, which, among savage nations, usually takes the form of tattooing. In OWEN JONES' *Grammar of Ornament* is figured a tattooed human head, the lines of ornamentation upon which are made to follow the contours of the face so ingeniously that the author pronounces it to be the *chef d'œuvre* of its kind. Both men and women are tattooed among the Marquesans. A chief who is tattooed according to the regulations which render him admissible to the most select festivities, must have his body entirely covered, and his face—not like the fascinating Pau-puk-wag-nia, in *Hiawatha*, "barred with streaks of red and yellow," but, nevertheless, barred across forehead, nose and chin with multitudinous punctures of purple. The ladies are tattooed more sparingly. There are no marks upon their faces, but a line passes under each ear, from the jaw to the side of the neck. Their legs and arms are also ornamented. There are persons who practice tattooing as a profession. To produce the pigment used in the operation, they burn a small shrub called *lawa*, and collect the soot of the flame upon flat stones. The soot is tempered with water, and probably also with some glutinous substance to give it consistence, and is then ready for use. In commencing the operation the pattern is first traced upon the skin, and a quantity of the *lawa* rubbed upon it. The operator then takes a stick, upon the extremity of which are fixed a number of small sharp teeth of some species of fish, and these he drives into the skin by means of slight blows from a small mallet. Of course the pain is too great to the tattooee to admit of much being done at one sitting. After the puncture, more *lawa* is rubbed on the parts, and it is allowed to dry in with the blood. As soon as the wounds heal, it is found that the new skin has inclosed portions of the *lawa*, which now communicates to all these marks a dark purple appearance, similar to that caused by tattooing with India ink. This operation is usually performed on children at about six or eight years of age. The girls are mostly married at eight years; and as tattooing may be said, in a figurative sense, to form an indispensable part of the bridal *trousseau*, the operation must be completed quite early in a young lady's life.

The natives carve something resembling a sun or star upon the prows of their canoes, and also inlay portions of these vessels with pearl shell. The paddles are also sometimes elegantly carved and inlaid. The nearest approach to high art which these people make is in the carving of huge figures for the entrances of their sacred inclosures. It must be distinctly understood that these are not idols, and that there is no trace of fetish worship among the Marquesans—at least this is STARR's statement. The islanders also carve large figures of birds with which they ornament the roofs of their sacred houses; and also figures of pigs placed on the "taboo" grounds.

POLYGAMY.

Polygamy is extensively practiced among the Marquesans. STARR had fourteen regular wives upon Oitahu, besides several assistant wives on the adjacent islands. If one chief wishes to commend himself favorably to another, he makes him a present of his daughter, or even one of his own wives. As has already been stated, the girls are mostly married at a very early age. The marriage of a girl of eight years is very common, and a much younger child is frequently presented to the person of whom she is at a future period to become the wife. Sometimes the chiefs give away their wives, while yet virgins, to others.

STARR'S RETURN HOME.

Among this singular race of people STARR tarried, and made laws, and dispensed justice for nearly thirty years. He made frequent voyages among the Marquesas, Society, Friendly and Navigator Islands, and was intimate with most of their chiefs. Two years ago his longing to revisit his native land became so intense that he shipped in the only craft he could find, a German brig for Hamburg, reached there a year ago last Christmas, went thence to Liverpool, lost all his money, sailed for San Francisco to fill his pockets and escape the unendurable cold, and in July last shipped for New-York as a common sailor on board the *Volunteer*. The Captain was a mean and tyrannical officer, and when the *Volunteer* landed at Mazatlan to take in her cargo of logwood he drove the mate ashore, took in a hundred days' provisions of the most miserable character, and started on a six months' voyage. His three principal officers were mere striplings, ignorant of navigation. The boatswain in particular was a highly supercilious youth, and one day the Captain ordered STARR to do some little duty that this boatswain had shirked. He did not understand at first, and the order was angrily repeated, when he instantly obeyed. "Look out, STARR," whispered one of his mates, "the Captain will be afoul of you directly." "He'd better be afoul of some of these gentlemen that are too proud to do their duty," responded STARR. For this independent remark the Captain ordered him in irons, which STARR vehemently resisted, but being ultimately overpowered, was forced to submit. He was confined in a wretched hole, not more than three feet high, and seems to have been very cruelly treated. On the arrival of the *Volunteer* in the port of New-York, he was taken before the United States Commissioner on a charge of mutiny, but released on $500 bail. He immediately went to Messrs. SMITH and ROWAN, attorneys, No. 4 New Chambers-street, and stated his case. These gentlemen, with a great deal of generosity, took the matter up, employed leading counsel for the defence, and are prepared to contest the case very thoroughly. It is probable, however, that the whole affair will be settled without trial, and that STARR will be at liberty to return at an early day to his Marquesan friends, and spend the remainder of his days as King of the Cannibal Islands.

General Butler on the Indian Question.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I have read your articles on Indian treaties with pleasure. I am fully in accord with them.

My proposition is to treat the Indians as wards of the nation, denizens of our soil, with a right of occupancy only to such part as we may assign them. Massachusetts has always treated the Indians within her borders in that way, and we have had no trouble, nor have we ever asked any aid from the General Government. There is a good example before us in the case of the Highlands of Scotland, prior to and subsequent to the rebellion of 1745. Great Britain treated the Highlanders as tribes, bearing allegiance to chiefs, and attempted to deal with their chiefs, and so long as she did so her northern borders were subject to raids, black-mail, continual wars, rebellions and disturbances. After 1745 her Ministry concluded to put roads through the Highlands, break up the tribal relations, treat with them as citizens bound by the same laws, and to be dealt with in the same manner as other inhabitants of her soil, and the consequence has been that the Highlands have become a nursery of her soldiers instead of a pest to the nation. Nothing can demonstrate the fact of the utter incapacity and hopelessness of our Indian system—or rather want of system—than to say, on the northern side of the indefinable line which divides us from British America there has never been a war, or a treaty, or a substantial subsidy; and on the southern side of the line which divides us from Mexico the same is true; and in Alaska the Russian Government have never had any difficulty with the Indians, while we have hardly raised the Stars and Stripes before we are informed of an Indian war, which means contracts and plunder to white men, of which the Indians are only made the occasion.

I am glad to see that you speak out on the subject, and hope you will rouse the West to the true situation of this important question. I am, yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1869.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

For five years there has been quietly working in our midst, a society whose aims and objects will at once arrest the attention of the pure and humane, and enlist the sympathies of every generous heart. Yet so unobtrusively has it performed its labor of love, and so quietly extended its benefits, that now, when it has nearly attained its sixth year, and has afforded relief and comfort to thousands of the suffering poor, it is, beyond the circle of its own beneficiaries, known to but very few.

We have numerous asylums and reformatories for the morally corrupt which have done good service, and have been liberally supported by public and private donations. We have hospitals for the sick and injured, and orphan asylums for the little innocents who have been left friendless and destitute. All these are grand charities, and to the poor they have been of incalculable benefit; but from them all has been excluded one class of little sufferers whose condition must commend them to the charitable, and whose sufferings are of that peculiar nature which debars them from the benefits of our ordinary hospitals, who for a time were considered incurable, and who were condemned to lives of misery and dependence until death mercifully came to their relief.

These are the ruptured and crippled children of the poor—little ones suffering from natural and unavoidable infirmities and deformities, which, once considered beyond help, are now by the advance of medical science, under careful and judicious treatment, known to be curable.

"The Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled" was organized for the relief of this class. Dr. JAMES KNIGHT, the resident physician, removed from Baltimore to this City more than twenty-five years ago, became associated with the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and assisted at his Saturday cliniques at the New-York Medical University. He gave particular attention to that branch of the healing art which has since, in medical circles, made him famous. While thus engaged he conceived the idea of establishing a hospital for the relief of the offspring of the poor, who by reason of deformity and malformation were rendered helpless. He succeeded, after patient labor, in interesting several benevolent gentlemen, and the result was the organization of the society above-named. After the Society was organized a new difficulty sprung up. It was not rich enough to purchase a site and build, and landlords refused to rent their buildings for the use desired, lest they should be injured thereby or the neighbors should object, and the property consequently depreciate in value. Dr. KNIGHT determined not to be baffled in his good intentions, and offered the use of the upper story of his own private dwelling. It was accepted, and that house, No. 97 Second-avenue, just south of Sixth-street, has since become known to hundreds of the afflicted poor as a house of mercy.

A visit to it a few days ago proved to us conclusively the great good the Society was doing. On the ground floor the doctor has his office, and immediately in the rear of it are the rooms where the out-patients are received and treated. After a brief conversation with the doctor, the writer was taken up stairs to see the little patients. The morning was particularly unfavorable, stormy and uncomfortable, and of the kind when visitors are seldom seen. Entering the rear room, a group of little boys were seen busy with their toys, and as happy a set of little fellows as can anywhere be found. They did not appear like "charity children," but seemed as joyous and contented as any in the land. Passing into the next room, a number of little girls were found busy with their dolls and baby houses, laughing and chirruping, and as innocent and jubilant as children can be. It was difficult at first to believe that these were really deformed and suffering little patients. They seemed so perfectly free and careless that the idea of "hospital" was immediately dispelled. The air was pure and sweet, the children clean and tidy, not in the stiff uniform of ordinary charitable institutions, but in the humble, home-like garb which made the room itself seem like a very home.

The entrance of the doctor did not disturb them in the least. They looked up for a moment; greeted him with a smile, and immediately returned to their plays, not at all disturbed by his presence. One bright-eyed, curly-headed little fellow was greatly interested in "building blocks." But a few months ago he entered the institution, unable to stand erect, and only by great effort and suffering capable of dragging himself along the floor. Now, supporting himself on a chair, he can stand erect and walk around the rooms. Another little boy, with white swelling of the knee, was admitted, considered a confirmed cripple; now he runs around with scarcely a perceptible limp. An interesting little girl suffering with hip disease, and admitted as an incurable, now walks along bravely. All these will, in time, be entirely relieved. Several other cases were quite as interesting, and the improvement in each instance, during the time the child had been under treatment, was equally gratifying. One or two, recently admitted, were lying on their beds, and it was both affecting and pleasing to see the older ones comforting them, telling how they, too, but a few months before, had been admitted, equally helpless and miserable; and by showing the great benefits they had themselves received, encouraged and brightened the hopes of the little cripples. The doctor passed quietly among them, giving a kind word to one, a pat on the head to another, a few words of encouragement to one little fellow, and a sympathizing smile to his mate. Everywhere he was received with smiles and happy faces, and the little ones greeted him as a kind and indulgent father might be greeted. After a general chat, he asked if they would not sing for us. Cheerily they complied with his request, and at once toddled off into the front room, which is used as a sort of school-room. In it is a nice little library of children's books, melodeon, &c., for while their physical infirmities are being cared for, their mental culture is not neglected. They are given the elementary instruction suited to their years, and their minds being thus profitably employed, greatly assists in the restoration of physical health. After they had seated themselves, Miss KNIGHT, the doctor's daughter, whose reception proved how dearly she was loved by every little sufferer, entered, opened the melodeon and commenced playing a soft, melodious hymn; with one accord the children's voices joined and they sang, and with a heartiness of enjoyment and touching sweetness that could not but touch the heart of the most indifferent. While they were singing, one black-eyed little boy, certainly not more that 5 years of age, whose father was starved at Andersonville, and who was admitted, suffering from curvature of the spine, which bent him almost double, but from which he has now so far recovered as to be able to stand almost erect, walked over to the doctor, placed his little hands upon his knees and looked up into his face with such tearful, happy eyes that he at once gained the writer's love and sympathy.

These children, except for charity this would be burdens upon the public, left to drag out their lives in hopeless suffering. Multitudes of these unfortunates, who in past years were discouraged by their disabilities, sufferings and poverty, have had, with restored health, their long-dormant energies so aroused to the susceptibilities of new hopes and efforts, as to lift them out of their depression to self-reliance, and to an independent, self-sustaining condition. The Society thus proves itself not only a wise benevolent agency, but also a conservative power. Cases of hernia, club feet, spinal and paralytic affections, incipient cases of inflammation of the joints, tending to the deformity of the back, hip, knee or ankle, and deformities resulting from rheumatic ailments, are severally received for treatment, and thus far the results have been more satisfactory than the most sanguine even hoped for.

In addition to those at the Institute, the doctor has now perhaps 200 patients who are treated at their own houses. Last year the number of patients who received the benefits afforded by this institution, was over two thousand. The Society also furnishes medical treatment and bandages for every curable variety of deformity, viz.: Spinal diseases tending to hump-back, &c., club feet, deformed limbs, and loss of power to use them. Also, trusses for adults and infants, supporters for women, laced stockings for enlarged veins and ulcerated limbs, and every variety of bandages for this class of sufferers. All these surgical appliances are manufactured on the premises, and alterations are made as required under the immediate supervision of the doctor. Treatment and appliances are given the poor, unable to pay, gratis; to others at a moderate charge. The success of the Society has clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of its present accommodations, and enlarged arrangements have become a necessity. The Board of Managers have accordingly purchased a site suitable for a new structure of ample dimensions, located corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street. Afterward they adopted plans for building, and the foundations were laid with the inspiring trust that the work would not be impeded for want of funds. To Messrs. JOHN C. GREEN, the President, and JONATHAN STURGES, the Treasurer, great credit is due. They, in company with Mr. H. K. CORNING, have been most efficient and energetic in perfecting this great charity. For them the prayers of thousands of innocent little children and happy fathers and mothers daily ascend to the throne of the Almighty, that as they have relieved the sufferings of their brethren on earth so they may be rewarded hereafter.

The contributions to the Society have been very liberal. Chauncey and Henry Rose have donated $70,000; John C. Baldwin, $17,000; John C. Green, $6,000; Jonathan Sturges, $6,000; James Lennox, $5,000; H. K. Corning, $1,000; James Brown, $1,000; William H. Aspinwall, $1,000; and estate of Peter Lorillard, $1,000. Many of these gentlemen have subscribed the second time, sometimes doubling their original subscription, but very frequently making the second even larger than the first. Many other smaller subscriptions have also been received. The present building will accommodate but twenty-eight. In-patients, and suffering and deserving children are daily turned away, there being no accommodation for them. The new one will be large enough to receive between two and three hundred, and will have a gymnasium, and other conveniences now greatly needed.

In our midst are thousands of philanthropic men. Surely they will become interested in this great benevolent work. One hundred thousand dollars more is required to complete the new institution. The managers confidently rely upon our charitable citizens to make up this amount. The work is too noble and great to be allowed to fail, and it commends itself to the hearts of the generous. Dr. KNIGHT, at the rooms of the Society, will always be glad to give information and to receive subscriptions, or they may be paid to either of the following gentlemen: Messrs. JOHN C. GREEN, JONATHAN STURGES, STEWART BROWN, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY and THOMAS DENNY, who comprise the Finance Committee, and who are deeply interested in the good work.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The Election in Connecticut on Monday—List of the Candidates.

The second State election of the present year occurs in Connecticut on Monday next, April 5. The following are the candidates of the two parties for the principal offices to be filled at that time:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
GOVERNOR.	Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	Francis Wayland.	Ephraim H. Hyde.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	Hiram Appelman.	Leverett E. Pease.
TREASURER.	David P. Nichols.	Edward S. Moseley.
COMPTROLLER.	James W. Manning.	Jesse Olney.

CONGRESSMEN.

1.	Julius L. Strong.	James Dixon.
2.	Stephen W. Kellogg.	James F. Babcock.
3.	H'y. H. Starkweather.	Abial Converse.
4.	Sidney B. Beardsley.	William H. Barnum.

STATE SENATORS.

1.	Timothy M. Allyn.	George M. Landers.
2.	Calvin O. King.	Seth L. Childs.
3.	Samuel P. Newell.	N. Webster Holcomb.
4.	John C. Hollister.	Lucien W. Sperry.
5.	Edward N. Shelton.	Andrew T. Hotchkiss.
6.	Samuel W. Dudley.	William S. Hull.
7.	Erasmus D. Avery.	William Batty.
8.	Henry W. Kingsley.	William M. Converse.
9.	Aaron E. Emmons.	A. O. Gallup.
10.	Edwin Wooster.	Alfred B. Judd.
11.	George Starr.	James S. Taylor.
12.	H. W. R. Hoyt.	John G. Reynolds.
13.	David Gallup.	Samuel G. Martin.
14.	Joseph D. Barrows.	Edwin A. Buck.
15.	Charles B. Andrews.	Jared B. Foster.
16.	N. Taylor Baldwin.	Owen B. King.
17.	John A. Beckley.	E. Grove Lawrence.
18.	Oscar Leach.	Alfred Hubbard.
19.	Carnot O. Spencer.	Joshua L'Hommedieu.
20.	Charles Underwood.	Myron F. Gowdy.
21.	Edwin D. Alvord.	William W. Strong.

The votes of the four Congressional Districts of the State, at the two elections of last year, were as follows:

	—APRIL—GOV'R.—		—NOV.—PRES.—	
	Jewell.	English.	Grant.	Seymour.
FIRST DISTRICT.				
Hartford County	9,657	10,217	9,935	9,928
Tolland County	2,611	2,125	2,427	1,812
Total	12,268	12,342	12,362	11,740
Majority	English...74		Grant...622	
SECOND DISTRICT.				
New-Haven Co.	10,089	12,983	10,726	12,191
Middlesex County	3,352	3,168	3,382	2,882
Total	13,441	16,151	14,108	15,073
Majority	English...2,710		Seymour...965	
THIRD DISTRICT.				
New-London Co.	6,230	5,629	6,336	5,298
Windham County	4,029	2,540	4,167	2,335
Total	10,259	8,169	10,503	7,633
Majority	Jewell...2,090		Grant...2,970	
FOURTH DISTRICT.				
Fairfield County	7,831	8,596	8,554	8,164
Litchfield County	4,978	5,283	5,124	4,990
Total	12,809	13,879	13,668	13,154
Majority	English...1,070		Grant...514	

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

April....Jewell....48,777 English....50,541
Democratic majority....1,764.
November....Grant....50,641 Seymour....47,600
Republican majority....3,041.

The Election in Rhode Island on Wednesday—List of Candidates.

On Wednesday, April 7, Rhode Island holds its election for State officers. The Congressmen were chosen in November last, on the day of the Presidential election. The candidates for State officers are as follows:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
GOVERNOR.	Seth Padelford.	Lyman Pierce.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	Pardon W. Stevens.	William H. Allen.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	John R. Bartlett.	William J. Miller.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	Willard Sayles.	George N. Bliss.
GENERAL TREASURER.	Samuel A. Parker.	Philip Rider.

The vote of the State, by counties, for Governor, in April, 1868, and for President, in November, was as follows:

	—April.—		—Nov.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Bristol	622	340	771	341
Kent	951	458	1,162	576
Newport	1,144	291	1,532	597
Providence	5,695	3,523	7,850	4,254
Washington	1,355	846	1,678	780
Total	9,767	5,458	12,993	6,548
	5,458		6,548	
Republican majority	4,309		6,445	

Second Reception of General F. P. Blair by the Hancock Club of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 27.

The Hancock Club, through their President, Captain PINCKNEY SMITH, invited General BLAIR to partake of their hospitalities last night. The General accepted the invitation, and was received with great cordiality. A full turn-out of the members testified to the esteem in which their distinguished guest was held. A sumptuous supper in honor of the occasion was laid in the rooms of the Club, corner Carondelet and Gravier streets. Full justice having been done thereto, the President in a few choice words gracefully expressed the pleasure of the Club in meeting General BLAIR, to which that gentleman replied with much good taste and feeling. He said in substance that he had taken his place in the ranks of the army of the United States in good faith, for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States on the basis of the Constitution, and that the war ended by the surrender of the Southern States without their being required to consent to any dishonorable conditions. Subsequently new and oppressive conditions had been imposed on the South by the dominant faction in Congress, to which he had not given his assent. These conditions were not such as the North should exact nor the South agree to. He had therefore cast his lot with the South, preferring to share her fate and participate in the disfranchising acts and the other disabilities to which Congress had seen fit to subject her. General HARRY T. HAYS responded on the part of the Club, complimenting General BLAIR as an honorable foe. An hour or two was passed most agreeably in the interchange of friendly sentiments.

Brown University—A Movement to be Made in its Behalf.

From the Providence Journal, April 1.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Alumni of the University, held at the last Commencement, it was determined that a committee should be appointed to consider what measures could be adopted by the Alumni to promote the greater efficiency and prosperity of the college, and that this Committee should report at the next Commencement. The appointment of the Committee was left with the Chairman of the meeting, Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, who has appointed the following gentlemen, all of whom have consented, as we understand, to serve. President CASWELL is placed at the head of the Committee, and the names of the other members are as follows: Samuel G. Howe, class of 1821; Lafayette S. Foster, class of 1828; Francis W. Bird, class of 1831; William Gammell, class of 1831; John L. Lincoln, class of 1836; Rowland Hazard, class of 1849. The following gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee of Arrangements to provide for future meetings of the Alumni: Abraham Payne, class of 1840; Thomas Durfee, class of 1846; J. L. Diman, class of 1851; Alexander Farnum, class of 1852; Arnold Greene, class of 1858.

Louisiana Politicians.

Correcting some erroneous statements in a Louisiana paper, the New-Orleans *Times* says:

"Mr. SLIDELL is in Paris enjoying the innumerable pleasures of that gay capital, as well as the more solid satisfaction of a quiet and dignified domestic life, surrounded by his whole family, and superintending the education of his children. Mr. BENJAMIN is actively engaged as a barrister at the English Bar, riding his circuits, winning golden opinions from Judges and lawyers, and all sorts of people, by his wonderful triumph in achieving a position never before won in England by a foreigner, and never even by a native, in the time in which he has been engaged in the struggle. Mr. JULES OLIVIER is actively and successfully engaged in his profession in Attakapas, and looks as if he had a long career of usefulness and distinction before him; and Mr. RANDELL HUNT, so far from being under a lasting eclipse, was never in better condition, physically, intellectually and financially, nor better prepared to discharge, in the most able, eloquent and conscientious manner, his duties as a counselor and advocate. The truth, doubtless, is, that these gentlemen were politically eclipsed, which is quite true, and is far more the misfortune of our State and people than of themselves."

Liberal Bequests by a Former Citizen of Boston.

The Boston *Transcript* gives the following in relation to Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, a native of Boston, who died in this City on Sunday, aged 72 years:

"Mr. THOMPSON inherited a large property, which steadily augmented in value, and at the time of his death the income from it amounted to nearly $50,000 per year. This income is to go to Mrs. THOMPSON exclusively for life, and at her decease it is given, under the management of trustees, equally to the towns of Brattleborough, Vt., and Rhinebeck, N. Y., to be appropriated exclusively for the benefit and assistance of women who are dependent upon the needle for a living. Some years since the revenue of his valuable real estate here was willed to the same class of female laborers in this city; but owing to what he considered a very unfair course on the part of the assessors in regard to his personal estate, Mr. THOMPSON left Boston, which he really loved above all places in the world, and took up his residence in New-York, never once revisiting his old home. His reasons for selecting the above-named towns, in both of which he was comparatively a stranger, are said to have been that he was treated in a particularly considerate manner in Brattleboro', while passing a month or two there, and at Rhinebeck he received very marked tokens of kindness and sympathy during an attack of illness experienced there by his wife while they were traveling. It is said that Mr. THOMPSON was never in a rail-car or in a steamboat. He was very timid and reserved, but a man of active sympathies and generous liberality. He was a great lover of art, especially fond of paintings, and liberally aided artists needing assistance. His remains have been brought to Boston and placed in a vault in the cemetery on the Common. With him his family becomes extinct, as he leaves no brothers, sisters or children."

A Warning to Dishonest Claim Agents.

Adjutant-General BAKER, of Iowa, has posted the following warning on the door of his office, and caused its publication in the newspapers of that State:

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, March 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—Where I have official evidence from the proper officer of the United States, that any attorney or claim agent has collected money due to any soldier, or soldier's widow, soldier's child, or other heirs, and I have satisfactory evidence that said money has been improperly withheld from the person or persons entitled to the same, I will publish the name of such attorney or claim agent, with the facts in the case, in such manner as I deem best for the protection of other claimants. In case such claim agent is an attorney of any Court in this State, I shall request the Judge of such Court to *disbar* said attorney.

N. A. BAKER, Adjutant of Iowa.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General.

From the Baltimore American, March 30.

President GRANT yesterday nominated Hon. GEO. EARLE to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, in the place of Mr. ST. J. B. SKINNER, and the Senate paid Mr. EARLE the compliment of immediately confirming his appointment. Mr. EARLE is a native of Maryland, is an undoubted Republican, was for many years the law partner of Postmaster-General CRESWELL, is a lawyer of considerable experience, and possesses great executive ability. He was for several years Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and represented Cecil County in the Free State Convention of 1864, of which body he was one of its ablest members. He some time since retired from active political life, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. As we have before stated in these columns, no more honest or upright gentleman could be appointed to this position than Mr. EARLE.

The Health of Ex-President Johnson.

From the Nashville Banner, March 28.

Our correspondent states that Mr. JOHNSON will address the citizens of Knoxville, Saturday, the 3d prox., remain over Sunday, and then proceed to Nashville, arriving here in time to address his fellow-citizens of Middle Tennessee on Wednesday or Thursday, the 7th or 8th of April, as may be agreed upon.

The telegraph, it seems, exaggerated Mr. JOHNSON's sickness. He was taken ill while in conversation with our correspondent. Attacked with sudden and severe pain, resulting from a chronic affection of the kidneys, with which he has occasionally suffered for many years, and it being a delicate disease of which he had reason to be apprehensive, he telegraphed for his special family physician at Washington, who had frequently treated him in similar attacks. Our correspondent left him on the 25th, quite cheerful and apprehending no serious illness.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, April 1.

Mr. DAWES' declination of the Supreme Court Judgeship has been received by Governor CLAFLIN, and another nomination will probably be made at once—perhaps has even now been laid before the Council. Judge MORTON, of the Superior Court, and Mr. RICHARDSON, the Probate Judge of Middlesex, and now Mr. BOUTWELL'S assistant at Washington, are the names most mentioned in connection with the place in political and legal circles at Boston. Mr. GEO. F. HOAR, the new Worcester Congressman, would probably have the place if he would accept it; but it is well understood he prefers, like Mr. DAWES, to remain in Congress.

Qualifications of Southern Congressmen.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* publishes the following letter from Hon. JAMES B. BECK, Representative in Congress from Kentucky:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Inability to take the oath of July, 1862, is as complete a bar to taking a seat in Congress, as disability to hold office under the Fourteenth Amendment. You ought to be specially careful to select men whose disabilities have been removed, or who can take the oath, (so-called,) as it is not improbable in this age of progress that Congress may decide that all votes cast for a person ineligible under the law of 1862, or the amendment, are thrown away, as much as as if cast for a woman or a boy, and that the contestant is duly elected. I would not run any risk on that question. I would rather send an inferior man than have the question made, knowing this Congress as I do.

Yours truly, J. B. BECK.

PEARLS.—The chap who fished up, near Stamford, an oyster containing 127 pearls, has found a competitor for fortune in Mr. RUSSELL SMITH, of Fair Haven, who is more than double his match. Recently Mr. SMITH pulled up an oyster from the bed of our harbor which contained 293 pearls. The largest was about the size of a buckshot and the smallest of a mustard-seed. If anybody can beat that pearl-fishing, let him come forward and say so, and prove it, or forever hold his peace. As for ourself, we go Fair Haven against the world.—*New-Haven Palladium, March 30.*

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.—We regret to learn that our distinguished countryman is still very feeble, and that the accident which prostrated him has had effects much more serious than at first supposed. Some time since Mr. STEPHENS could go about on crutches; at present he has to be supported by pillows and finds locomotion impossible. We trust the beautiful weather now prevailing may bring balm to the sufferer and restore him to active usefulness.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, March 30.*

GENERAL EARLY.—The glorious old patriot and soldier, General JUBAL A. EARLY, arrived in this city yesterday morning, by the Western cars, and is stopping with his brother, Captain SAMUEL H. EARLY. His loved old mother, Virginia, welcomes home her gallant son with outstretched arms, and points to him with becoming pride as one of her priceless jewels, and as indeed worthy to be called her son.—*Lynchburg News, March 30.*

EX-Governor PARSONS, of Alabama, in his speech at the Court-house, in Shelby County, said that while he could not indorse the political views of President GRANT and the party in power, he felt confident that the President, though greatly beset by the extreme Radicals, would administer the Government with fidelity and according to a policy of sound conservatism. The speech was well received, and at its close the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we, citizens of the County of Shelby and other counties, here assembled, pledge ourselves to the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, to sustain these high officers, and all others charged with the inforcement of the laws, in the full exercise of all their lawful authority, for the punishment of crime, and for the preservation and maintenance of peace, good order, and general and individual security; and to secure to every citizen and sojourner his just and lawful rights and immunities.

Middlesex County, Mass., numbers among its citizens the Governor of the State, one United States Senator, (WILSON,) two members of the Cabinet, (BOUTWELL and HOAR,) two members of the United States House of Representatives, (BANKS and BUTLER,) and the First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge RICHARDSON.

There are one hundred and two lawyers in the present House of Representatives, of whom at least eighty-five are in active pr

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill Not Yet Signed by the President.

A Large Number of Appointments Sent to the Senate.

Appointment of Revenue Collectors and Assessors for New-York.

Mr. Pierrepont to be District-Attorney and Mr. Wadsworth U. S. Marshal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

The Tenure-of-Office act was not signed by the President to-day; it was subjected to a careful examination by the Attorney-General, and though it will probably be approved, it will not be until its precise effect is fully determined. A singular development regarding the manner in which it was treated in the House has been made to-day, which accounts in a great measure for the deception under which the House agreed to the bill. In the copy of the report, as read in the House, in the second section, where it is provided that the President may suspend an officer, the words "until the end of the session" were omitted. This led many Republicans to believe that the suspension was indefinite, and as absolute as a removal, but as explained in the Senate, and as it stands enrolled, it is precisely the reverse. The President is not pleased with the muddle in which the matter has finally resulted, but will probably find no occasion for interposing his objections.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The event of the day was the transmission to the Senate by the President of one hundred and sixty nominations, many of them of considerable importance. Sixty-five were Treasury appointments, eighty-five Post Offices, and eleven were from the Attorney-General's office. As a class the appointments are of a high order. New-York came in for an unusual share, especially the City, as follows: J. F. BAILEY, Collector Thirty-second District, *vice* SHERIDAN SHOOK, who, having refused to resign, was removed; General ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector Fourth District, *vice* BAILEY, transferrd; J. O. GRIDLEY, Collector Eighth District, *vice* ALEX. SPALDING removed; WM. A. DARLING, Collector Ninth District, *vice* CALAHAN in duress; also JAMES FREELAND, Collector Second Brooklyn District, and GORDON F. FORD, Collector Third (Williamsburg) District, and W. F. HAWKINS, Collector First (Richmond) District. The Assessors are LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Thirty-second District, *vice* WEBSTER; JAS. MCCARTIN, Fifth District; J. F. CLEVELAND, Sixth District, reappointed; M. H. TREADWELL, Seventh District, *vice* AUG. FORD, and A. P. KETCHUM, Ninth District, *vice* HOMER FRANKLIN; Ex-State Senator WADSWORTH, Southern District Marshalship; Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, the District-Attorneyship, which has excited such a great contest, and people are wondering whether he will accept it; General QUIMBY the Marshalship, Northern District. Looking over the lists some most excellent names will be found. The Revenue service is a great gainer by having such men as Colonel DEMING, of Connecticut, General HOBSON, of Kentucky, Hon. W. A. DARLING and General PLEASONTON, of New-York, enter the service, and it is equally fortunate to retain such men as BAILEY and CLEVELAND.

Among other notable appointments are A. T. ACKERMAN, District-Attorney for Georgia, one of the ablest and finest men of the South, and a staunch Unionist; B. T. JOUBERT, an educated colored man, indorsed by BUTLER, SUMNER and others for Assessor for the First District of Louisiana, comprising the Lower half of New-Orleans; JEFFERSON L. WOFFERD, Ex-Confederate Colonel, late an ardent Republican, Postmaster at Corinth, Miss. Among the eighty-five Postmasters were those for Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, Springfield, Santa Fe, Raleigh, Montgomery, Wilmington, &c. When the lists were received at the office of the Secretary of the Senate, the scene was amusing and extraordinary. A dozen reporters snatched the sheets from the clerk, and a great crowd of anxious expectants in town snatched the sheets from them in their eagerness to learn if they had drawn prizes or blanks. Most of them drew the latter.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet session, to-day, was largely devoted to the consideration of Territorial appointments, and the following were decided upon: General F. A. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, late of General SCHOFIELD'S staff, to be Governor of Wyoming; J. M. ASHLEY, late member of Congress from Ohio, to be Governor of Montana; General HENRY D. WASHBURN, late member of Congress from Indiana, Surveyor-General of Montana; Colonel RUGER, of Ohio, Surveyor-General of Wyoming; Dr. RUSH SPENCER, of New-York, Surveyor-General of New-Mexico; Dr. JNO. SCOTT, of Ohio, Secretary of Washington Territory; Colonel FRANK WOLCOTT, of Ohio, Register Land Office for Wyoming, and Mr. CLARKE, of Ohio, Register Land Office for Washington Territory.

THE CASE OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

The Senate in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of E. O. GOODRICH to be Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and some other appointments. The case of LONGSTREET was again taken up, and debated with very strong feeling on both sides. Senator HOWE made a severe attack on him, and announced that he would vote against his confirmation. Mr. STEWART was in favor of confirming him, and thought that if all the promient Southern rebels had acted in as fair a manner as General LONGSTREET, ANDREW JOHNSON would not have hindered the progress of reconstruction to the extent that he had. Mr. RICE spoke against General LONGSTREET, and urged that Governor WARMOTH, of Louisiana, had telegraphed to the effect that he should not be confirmed, in justice to the Union people of the South, and that Lieutenant-Governor DUNN, also, was opposed to him. Mr. YATES thought that the nomination was a proper one. Mr. SCOTT opposed him on the ground that Congress, in removing his political disabilities by special enactment, had done all that LONGSTREET had a right to expect. He accused him of a long category of crimes, and held that his case was far worse than that of the majority of Southern rebels, inasmuch as, having been educated at West Point, he had deserted his flag and been guilty of the crime of ingratitude. He could see no propriety whatever in the appointment. LONGSTREET was not a resident of the State, and it would have been just as proper to appoint HARRY GILMORE Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. SUMNER had the floor, and had barely announced his opposition when a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the whole subject went over.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House devoted the whole day to the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case, the proposition being to give COVODE the seat pending the investigation. A strong minority of the Elections Committee were opposed to this, and moved to recommit, which was finally carried, and produces the same result as though the resolution of the majority had been defeated.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day, with all the amendments which were offered by the Indian Senate Committee. They include the items for the carrying into execution the recent treaties which were rejected by the House at the last session, and the disagreement on which sent the bill to a conference committee. An amendment was passed authorizing the President to appoint a Board of ten eminent and worthy citizens, who shall act without remuneration, and exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursements, contracts, &c., of the Indian Bureau. This latter clause establishes a new feature in the conduct of Indian affairs, proposed by the recent Quaker delegation here, and is one of the reform measures of the Administration. The reconstruction of the Bureau by the appointment of new officers will speedily follow, and nothing will be left undone by the President to sweep away the abuses which have so long disgraced this branch of the service.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House Banking Committee at their meeting to-day agreed to the Senate amendment to the Redistributing Currency bill, making the amount $30,000,000, instead of $20,000,000, as originally reported. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency was submitted, showing the effect of the amendment. There are but eight banks that have over $1,000,000 circulation—five in New-York, two in Boston and one in Baltimore. The amount taken from these banks by reducing them to the above limits would be $3,500,000 of the $30,000,000 which it is proposed to withdraw. Massachusetts will lose $18,000,000, Rhode Island $4,000,000, Connecticut $4,000,000, and New-York most of the remainder $5,000,000. Under the bill as proposed the entire amount would go South. The prospect of the final success of the measure is not flattering.

NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

Committees of workingmen from the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Kitterey, Me.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Washington were at the Capitol to-day, seeking interviews with the House Naval Committee relative to Secretary BORIE'S recommendation for the repeal of the Eight-hour law, and his order reducing their pay. Judge KELLEY, Mr. O'NEIL, Mr. MYERS, and nearly all the other members of the Committee, have said to those deputations that they cannot interfere in the matter, in justice to the tax-paying people of the country. They do not intend to use their influence to secure the same wages for eight hours' work within the walls of the Navy-yards as for ten hours' labor outside them.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DUNN.

Lieutenant-Governor DUNN, (colored,) of Louisiana, visited the President to-day in company with Senator HARRIS, by whom he was introduced. His reception is reported to have been very cordial, and he is considered fortunate in having secured fifteen or twenty minutes of the President's time in a private interview.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, on account of a difference of views respecting the safety of the material of which the building is composed.

THE RICHMOND POST OFFICE.

When Miss VAN LEW took charge of the Richmond Post Office, Postmaster BURTI, of Boston, the model officer, was telegraphed to come down and initiate her, which he promptly did, and has now left his business manager with Miss VAN LEW as chief deputy, so that the Richmond office will be conducted on Boston business principles.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Navy Department to-day received several dispatches from Rear-Admiral HOFF, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. They are dated Key West, 26th inst. He reports that on Sunday, the 21st inst., Havana was the scene of much excitement, caused by the departure of two hundred and fifty political prisoners for Fernando Po. There was a great concourse of people witnessing their departure, the volunteers having to keep the crowd back. One of the soldiers ordered a citizen to stand back, which he could not do in consequence of the pressure behind him. Words ensued, and soldiers fired on him, killing him instantly. A police officer demanded why this was done; a discussion followed, and he was also killed. Several arrests were made, one for shouting "*Viva* CESPEDES," and another for having a Cuban flag in his possession. Both were tried, condemned and shot the same day. The transport with prisoners sailed in the afternoon.

Admiral HOFF incloses extracts from Nassau papers relative to the arrival of one of the Peruvian monitors at Ragged Island with the survivors of the wreck of her convoy, the ram. While on the way from Key West with a vessel in tow the hawser which connected them parted; and then, while endeavoring to make port again, steamed into the vessel and sunk her. Seven lives were lost. The whereabouts of the other Peruvian ram was unknown.

A proclamation was issued on the 24th by the Captain-General of Cuba relative to blockade-runners or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seas near the island with cargoes of men and arms and ammunition, or material that may in any way contribute to promote or foment the insurrection in the province. Whatever may be the point of their procedure and destination, and after previous examination of their papers and register, they will in effect be considered as enemies to our territory, and treated as pirates, in accordance with the ordinance of the navy. All persons that shall be apprehended in such vessels, in whatever number they may be, will be immediately shot.

Rear-Admiral HOFF incloses such reports as had reached him of the capture of the American brig *Mary Lowell*, of New-York, by the Spanish war steamer *Andalusia*, at Ragged Island of the Bahamas. It appears that the master of the brig had left her and gone to New-York for instructions, leaving the vessel in charge of a Custom-house officer at Ragged Island, March 15, ult. Mr. WILSON, Custom-house officer and pilot, was moving the brig from the man-of-war's anchorage to the inner harbor, when the Spanish steamer took possession of her and sailed off, carrying her to Havana. Admiral HOFF reached Havana March 27, and found the *Mary Lowell* in port. He was unable to give further information regarding the seizure than was communicated from Key West, as the mail steamer was about leaving for New-York.

It is thought that the Spanish Government will immediately disavow the act, and it will be found that the Commander of the *Andalusia* had exceeded his instructions, or acted upon his own responsibility.

The *Narragansett* was at Havana; the *Penobscot* was at Cienfuegos, having visited, within a few days, the ports of Trinidad de Cuba and Tunas.

THE TWITCHELL MURDER CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of GEORGE W. TWITCHELL, petitioner, against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, came before the United States Supreme Court to-day. Mr. HUBBELL, attorney for the plaintiff in error, argued his motion for a writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and to the General Jail Delivery of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District. He said this question involved the life of a citizen of the United States, who came here claiming the right and protection afforded by the Constitution of the United States, and read the petition to show that the petitioner was tried and convicted on the charge of murdering Mrs. HILL; that since these proceedings, application was made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a writ of error to reverse judgment of the Court below, which the former Court disallowed; and that Governor GEARY had sentenced him to be hung on the 8th of April for a crime he never committed. The twentieth section, statute of Pennsylvania, provides "in any indictment for murder or manslaughter it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner or means by which death was caused, but it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder or manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought kill the deceased." This, Mr. HUBBELL argued, was repugnant to the fifth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." The defendant had a right to be informed of the alleged manner and means by which death was produced, so that he might be prepared to defend himself; for, how could he be prepared to defend himself without such information? In patent cases, even, where experts were to be summoned, a notice of thirty days was required to be given to the opposing party. How much more important was this case, where life itself was in peril! The accused should not be left to the chances of expert witnesses without knowing the particulars of the charge on which he was arraigned. No State, under any pretence, can destroy the life of a citizen of the United States on any allegation of murder, or other crime, without conforming to the Constitution of the United States. The law of Pennsylvania was an experiment copied from England, but contrary to the common law as embodied in the Constitution of the United States. He repeated that in the common law means by which death was effected must be stated in the indictment. The young man now awaiting execution, but conscious of his innocence, has been praying to Heaven to open some way by which he may be saved from an ignominious death. He calls on the Constitution of his country; he calls upon the Court, where justice in its supremacy resides, and before which the State must bow in obedience, for relief. Mr. HUBBELL then quoted from the law establishing the Judiciary, and cited several cases to show that the Court could act in the premises, and there rested the question. He took it under advisement.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—John Richmond, Seventh District of Illinois; H. C. Deming, First District of Connecticut; R. J. Donaldson, First District of South Carolina; Wm. A. Darling, Ninth District of New-York; E. H. Hobson, Fourth District of Kentucky; Chas. F. Hogarte, Sixth District of Indiana; Wilson Bowlby, District of Oregon; James P. Prince, Second District of Virginia; A. W. Mann, Third District of West Virginia; E. T. McGill, Sixth District of Tennessee; T. S. Johnson, Third District of Louisiana; James S. Chapman, Second District of Louisiana; C. W. Ford, First District of Missouri; James A. Galbreath, First District of Tennessee; Charles W. Pierce, First District of Alabama; A. P. Shattuck, Third District of Mississippi; Chester S. Cole, Twenty-seventh District of New-York; George B. Johnson, Third District of Ohio; Orris Hatch, Fourth District of Wisconsin; Blanc F. Joubert, (colored,) First District of Louisiana; S. B. Davis, District of New-Mexico; K. R. Cobb, Second District of Virginia; O. W. Mather, Third District of West Virginia; Geo. C. Evans, Third District of Pennsylvania; Lewis G. Brown, Second District of Texas; Thomas W. Davis, Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; Wm. M. Baird, Eighth District of Pennsylvania; C. J. Brunner, Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; George Bubb, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

To be Assessors—Russell Evrett, of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia; William R. Martin, Surveyor of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.; Wm. R. Holliday, Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling, Va.; James O'Brien, First District of Tennessee; H. C. Pedigo, First District of Texas; F. W. Sumner, Fourth District of Texas; Benjamin Emmons, Fourth District of Missouri; John B. Kenney, First District of Pennsylvania; Samuel Know, Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.

To be Postmasters—John J. Kamm, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John W. Foster, Evansville, Ind.; William R. Holloway, Indianapolis, Ind.; Thomas Dixon, Shelbyville, Ind.; Dwight F. Raser, Laporte, Ind.; Wm. M. Winkler, Columbus, Ind.; John J. Hagatrigg, Greensburg, Ind.; Alfred B. Wade, South Bend, Ind. George W. Blake, Frederick, Md.; Jas. McGowen, Ellicott Mills, Md.; Joseph T. Mahon, Elkton, Md.; Andrew W. Dennison, Baltimore, Md.; Frank B. Stewart, Altoona, Penn.; Geo. Bergner, Harrisburg, Penn.; Sam. Dutton, Media, Pa.; Dan. A. Beckley, Bloomsburg, Penn.; Chas. Eckman, Danville, Penn.; Robt. S. Kendrick, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Joseph W. Demmick, Montgomery, Ala.; Howell C. Flourney, Athens, Ga.; E. D. Fisher, Jackson, Miss.; Arthur J. Eggleston, Columbus, Miss.; Thomas J. Pickett, Paducah, Ky.; B. L. Winans, Newport, Ky.; J. H. Clements, Portsmouth, Va.; John O'Connor, Baton Rouge, La.; Jas. A. McKee, Galveston, Texas; Charles P. Wilder, Columbia, S. C.; Thos. B. Rickey, Salem, Oregon; James W. Wakefield, Bath, Me.; Denison Steele, Toledo, Ohio; Thomas H. Foulds, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. B. Clark, Newark, Ohio; Henry Wolf, Rolla, Mo.; John M. Vooris, Chillicothe, Mo.; M. F. Rowe, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles Skelling, Jamaica, N. Y.; Charles G. Fairman, Elmira, N. Y.; Geo. M. Tillson, Norwich, N. Y.; Jacob A. Mead, Mt. Morris, N. Y.; Benj. F. Libby, Clinton, N. Y.; Augustus W. Kingsbury, Homer, N. Y.; Rensselaer Ackey, Rondout, N. Y.; Joseph Saunders, Charlotte, Mich.; Charles A. Baker, Hastings, N. Y.; Jacob R. Lovell, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Joseph F. Fisher, New-Brunswick, N. J.; M. R. Holliday, Waco, Texas; James Colman, Fon du Lac, Wis.; William Utley, Racine, Wis.; John Wilcox, Eddyville, Iowa; Noah W. McKean, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; D. O. Adkinson, Virginia City, Nevada; David A. Sacket, Petaluma, Cal.; William J. Usrey, Decatur, Ill.; Albert D. Cadwallader, Lincoln, Ill.; Francis A. Eastman, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Keys, Springfield, Ill.; James H. Clark, Mattoon, Ill.; Thomas McKibben, Danville, Ill.; John A. Miles, Charleston, Ill.; Warren E. Mackin, Salem, Ill.; W. L. Ames, Jerseyville, Ill.; Joshua V. Brown, Tuscola, Ill.; Richard W. Evans, Hays City, Kansas; Charles H. Trott, Junction City, Kansas; James Lewis, Wilmington, Del.; John B. Smith, Dover, Del.; Calvin J. Rodgers, Raleigh, N. C.; Cornelius Parmenter, Parmenter, Ohio; Edward H. Reed, Jacksonville, Fla.; James B. Burlew, Union Springs, N. Y.; R. Mattison, Newton, N. J.; Richard M. Stephens, Santa Fe, New-Mexico; S. G. Moffatt, Boonsboro, Iowa; W. H. Adams, Montana, Iowa; Jefferson L. Wofford, Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. C. M. Hopson, Talladega, Ala.; John J. Grafius, Williamsport, Penn.; John Scott, Brookville; R. F. Snoddy, Shippensburg, Penn.; John F. Johnson, Bellefont, Penn.; Dennis Martin, Tarr Farm, Penn.

Geo. J. Erome, Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich.; John H. Bailey, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.; Wm. R. Leeds, Collector of Internal Revenue Second District of Pennsylvania; D. M. Carman, Assistant Assessor of the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; A. Chamberlain, Assessor of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Wm. F. Henderson, Assessor of the Sixth District of North Carolina; J. F. Wilcox, Collector of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania; Geo. Willey, United States Attorney for Northern Ohio; D. B. Parker, Marshal Virginia; E. E. Camp, Attorney Eastern District of Tennessee; Robt. McF. Smith, Middle District of Tennessee; Isaac McQuimby, Marshal Northern New-York; Jas. Wadsworth, Marshal Southern New-York; Edwards Pierrepont, Attorney Southern New-York; A. T. Ackerman, Attorney Georgia; Jos. O. Glover, Attorney Northern Illinois; Thomas B. Wilson, Attorney Southern Illinois; O. S. Strickland, Associate Justice Utah; Albert M. Barney, Collector of Customs District of Santiago, Texas; William Muller, Collector of Customs at Mobile; A. J. Goss, Collector of Customs at St. Augustine; William D. Nolan, Collector of Customs at Delaware; E. O. Goodrich, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia; G. W. Palmer, Collector First District of Pennsylvania; John T. Foster, Collector First District of Alabama.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

W. H. HAWKINS, Collector Internal Revenue First New-York District; W. H. TREADWELL, Assessor Seventh New-York; JOHN O. GRIDLEY, Collector Eighth New-York; JAMES MCCURTIN, Assessor Fifth New-York; JAMES FREELAND, Collector Second New-York; A. P. KETCHUM, Assessor Ninth New-York; AUGUSTUS FORD, Assessor Eighth New-York; J. F. BAILEY, Collector Thirty-second New-York, JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor Sixth New-York; L. L. DOTY, Assessor Twenty-second New-York; ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector Fourth New-York; GORDON L. FORD, Collector Third New-York.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: GEORGE EARLE, of Maryland, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, *vice* SKINNER, removed; C. O'MERA GOODRICH to be Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia; GEO. BERGNER to be Postmaster at Harrisburg, Penn., and ALFRED B. DADE to be Postmaster at St. Joseph, Ind.

COLORED MEN NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Two of the five persons nominated to the Senate yesterday for Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia, are colored men. B. F. JOUBERT, nominated to-day to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana and C. M. WILDER to be Postmaster at Columbia, S. C., are also colored men.

GENERAL HOWARD.

Brigadier-General HOWARD, who was to have been relieved by Brigadier-General HATCH, will continue in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the latter will take command of his own regiment. General HOWARD has made large reductions of the force of his Bureau, excepting in the Bounty and Educational Division. He intends to advance the educational interests in the South, and to appoint one Superintendent of Education in each of the States in that section.

A LIBERAL ENDOWMENT.

DANIEL CLARK, of Hartford, Conn., after a personal inspection of Howard University, has given $25,000 toward its endowment.

NOTICE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary BOUTWELL has just given official notice that the interest coupons payable on the first day of May next, will now be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in coin.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

On motion of Mr. E. M. COWEN, W. S. TAYLOR, Esq., of Ohio, and JOHN E. ROSELLE, Esq., of Illinois, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this Court.

DECISIONS.

No. 414—Francis Guilbran, P. E., vs. Samuel H. Yongue et al., heirs to P. A. Duffield, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. No. 415—C. A. Callaghan, P. E., vs. Same, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the causes were dismissed on payment of costs.

No. 127—The Providence Rubber Company, appellee, vs. Charles Goodyear, his executors, &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island; the motion to repeal the order granting leave to counsel for Goodyear and Cheener to be heard was argued by Mr. Evarts in support thereof, continued by Mr. Carlisle in opposition thereto, and concluded by Mr. Evarts in favor of the motion.

No. 131—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Smith, in error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Carr of counsel for the plaintiff.

No. 132—Louis F. Gereres, plaintiff in error, vs. Louis Bonnemer, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. This cause was argued by Mr. Durant, of counsel for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Jarren, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

Mr. HOWARD presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of the construction of a ship canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

QUARTERMASTERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the settlement of claims for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war.

It provides that all claims for quartermaster and commissary stores actually furnished to the United States within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and receipted for by the proper officers receiving the same, or which may have been taken therein for the use of the United States without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of Subsistence respectively, accompanied by such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case, and it shall be the duty of those officers to cause such claims to be examined, and upon such examination to decide what sums if any are due thereon. Provided that no claim shall be allowed except for property designated as Quartermaster's or Commissary stores of which the United States has had the use, nor unless due proof shall be presented of such conduct or of such speech of the party from whom such stores were taken or received as shall establish the fact of his loyalty during the late rebellion. It is further provided that the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General shall at the commencement of each session of Congress submit to the House of Representatives a report of every claim by them allowed, together with the evidence filed in support thereof, and the whole number and amount of claims examined and rejected, and the whole number and amount of claims filed and not examined; and no claim so allowed shall be paid until the money shall be appropriated by Congress. The last section provides that all such claims for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores must be filed within two years from the enactment of this bill or be forever barred.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in relation to the coinage of gold and silver, which was referred to the Committee on Finance with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations. It provides for the establishment of new standards of weight and fineness for the United States coinage, being identical with the bill reported from the Committee last year.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Messrs. SUMNER and WILSON presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were referred to the Committee on that subject.

Mr. DRAKE presented a protest of loyal men of Kentucky against the removal of the political disabilities of "Kentucky rebels," which was referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported and recommended the passage of a bill to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and asked for immediate consideration of the same, but objection was made.

RAILROAD FROM ST. CROIX LAKE TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Mr. HOWE moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix Lake or River to the west of Lake Superior.

Messrs. MORRILL and CONKLING opposed the motion, but it was carried.

Mr. MORRILL moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

This motion was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the Indian Appropriation bill as unfinished business.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, offered several amendments.

The amendment providing for the organization of a board of ten commissioners, to be selected for their intelligence and philanthropy, to supervise and control the disbursements of the appropriations for Indian purposes, was modified on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN so as to give the Commissioners not absolute control but only joint control with the Interior Department, under the direction of the President, and was then agreed to. The bill was then passed.

At 3:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FINKELNBURG introduced a bill to prevent vexatious land litigation, &c., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FERRY presented the joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature relating to Indian reservations and to navigation between the United States and Canada.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the purchase or lease of a sutable building or buildings in New-York for the use of the several staff departments of the army as offices and store-rooms, provided that he can thereby effect a saving to the Government, which was passed.

Also, the Senate joint resolution relating to Government buildings at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, which was passed with an amendment.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill for improving the Washington Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, that Mr. S. L. HOGE is *prima facie* entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would ask for action by the House next Tuesday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contested election case from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, the report of the Committee being that JOHN COVODE is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

The debate on the question occupied the whole day's session, but was devoid of any feature or incident of public interest.

Mr. PAINE moved to recommit the whole subject, with instructions to report on the merits of the case.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was requested by his friend, Mr. COVODE, to say, that he was not opposed to the motion made by Mr. PAINE, and desired to have the whole subject investigated on its merits. What he was opposed to was the giving the seat temporarily to Mr. FOSTER on the mangled election returns which the Governor had rejected.

Mr. CESSNA also approved of the motion made by Mr. PAINE. The previous question was moved and seconded, and the motion made by Mr. PAINE was agreed to without a division, so the whole subject was recommitted.

THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced and asked to have acted on immediately, a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its branch line from a point near Portland, Oregon, to Puget's Sound, and to connect the same with its main line west of the Cascade Mountains, the Company not to be entitled to any subsidies, money, bonds or lands, except such lands as may be included in the right of way. He explained the objects of the bill.

Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, moved an amendment, requiring, at least, twenty-five miles of the extension to be completed by the 1st of July, 1871, and forty miles per year thereafter.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill was then passed without a division.

PRINTING REPORTS.

Mr. CAKE from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution rescinding the orders heretofore given for the printing of the accounts of the Treasurer and of the evidence in the Busteed impeachment case, the Alaska and the Overland Mail case, the reports only to be printed.

Mr. JENCKES moved to lay the resolution on the table. On a division the vote was yeas 52, nays 45. No quorum voting, the House thereupon, at 4:30, adjourned till to-morrow.

Navigation on the Hudson River between Albany and Troy and this City, will be resumed to-day by the steamer *Connecticut*, which will make her first trip from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-street, at 6 o'clock P. M.

TELEGRAMS.

Another Terrible Colliery Explosion in England.

Twenty-Eight Persons Killed and Many Others Injured.

General Custer's Last Campaign Against the Indians.

Two White Women Rescued from Captivity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dreadful Colliery Explosion in Lancashire—Twenty-eight Persons Killed.

LONDON, Friday, April 2.

The political news to-day is unimportant. Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at the Arley Colliery, in Lancashire. Twenty-eight persons were killed outright, and many others badly injured.

SPAIN.

Troops En Route to the Pyrenees—Cuban Deputies Expected to Arrive.

MADRID, Friday, April 2.

Troops are going forward to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists from crossing the frontier into Spain.

Marshal SERRANO informed the Cortes yesterday that orders for the holding of elections had been sent out to Cuba, and deputies from that island were expected to arrive at an early day.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Difficulties of the Persian Borders to be Adjusted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, April 2.

The difficulties on the Persian border are in a fair way to be settled. The Sublime Porte has agreed with the Persian Government to refer the ratification of the frontier to a mixed commission of Turkish and Persian subjects.

GENERAL CUSTER.

A Raid into Hostile Territory—Capture of White Captives.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 2.

A long report was received at Military Headquarters this morning from General CUSTER, detailing his operations in the field. After breaking camp at Medicine Bluff Creek, the first sign of Indians were discovered on the 13th of March, and the whole command, numbering 1,500 men, moved forward rapidly, making daily marches two or three times as long as those of the Indians. Tents were burned, and all blankets, except one per man, and all surplus clothing shared the same fate. On the 15th they reached a camp ground which had been abandoned only two days before. About the same time a herd of ponies, in charge of two Indians, was discovered. CUSTER determined to capture the herd, but, after proceeding some two miles, saw in the distance, partially concealed behind the sand hills, a body of Indians. After a good deal of signaling, eight of them came out, from whom CUSTER learned that 260 Cheyenne lodges were encamped within ten or twelve miles, 200 of which were directly in front of a small stream. Medicine Arrow, Chief of the Cheyennes, and several other noted chiefs then rode up. Among the 200 lodges were those of the "Dog Soldiers," the most mischievous, bloodthirsty and barbarous band of Indians that infest the Plains. General CUSTER first intended to attack this villainous lot, when he discovered that the Cheyennes held two white female captives, Mrs. MORGAN and Miss WHITE. He concluded not to do so, at least until he had those women out of the hands of the savages. He therefore went with "Medicine Arrow" to his lodge in the centre of the village. Before entering the village he perceived the greatest excitement, and noticed that everything was prepared for flight. The General thinks that had he then been compelled to attack them with his fatigued troops, he could not have effected more than the capture of their lodges. He ordered the arrest of the chiefs "Big Head" and "Dull Knife," intending to hold them under guard as hostages for the white women captives. After considerable parleying, and only when the rope and tree were chosen did the Indians deliver up their captives. The story of their treatment, told by the captives, is of such barbarous cruelties and enormous indignities that it is surprising that civilized beings could have endured it and survived. The Indians express themselves heartily sick of war, and are willing to go to that part of the country which has been designated for them. The General did not lose a single man of his command. He concludes his report with the following words: "I now hold captive Cheyenne Chiefs as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes, and for the fulfillment of the promise of the latter to come in and conform to the demands of the Government. This I consider is the end of the Indian war."

Serious Accident on the Connecticut River Railroad at Windsor Locks.

HARTFORD, Friday, April 2.

A serious accident occurred to the express train from Boston for New-York, at Hayden's Station, ten miles above this city, to-day. Three passenger-cars were thrown from the track and are a complete wreck. The only serious injuries to passengers so far reported are Colonel JAMES M. THOMPSON, of Springfield, Mass., injured in the head and left hip; Mrs. NORTON, of Springfield, shoulder broken; an emigrant woman, name unknown, injured in head and neck; a brakeman named HENRY HARRIS, badly injured internally and otherwise. Colonel THOMPSON and the brakeman were taken to Springfield; Mrs. NORTON is being cared for at the Allyn House in this City, and the emigrant woman at the City Hospital. Several other passengers, whose names are unknown, were bruised and jarred in the general crash, but not seriously. The cause of the accident is unknown. The passengers not seriously injured have gone on to New-York. The express train to Boston has passed the scene of the disaster. The 2 o'clock accommodation train for New-York from Springfield is held above the wreck of the express train until the track can be cleared.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, April 2.

The express train from Boston to New-York ran off the track near Windsor Locks, ten miles above Hartford, this morning, owing to a sprung rail which probably broke an axle. Some fourteen persons were injured, three or four seriously, among them Colonel J. M. THOMPSON, of Springfield, and an Irish woman named ANN CARTER.

The Gooding Gold Robbers Sentenced at Boston—The Pyke Wife Poisoning Case.

BOSTON, Friday, April 2.

The effort of counsel to obtain a new trial for CHARLES STEADMAN and HARRY JENNINGS, convicted of the Gooding robbery, was overruled to-day by Judge LORD, and the prisoners were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each in the State Prison.

LUCY ADELAIDE EVANS, the step-daughter of PYKE, and the principal witness against him on the charge of poisoning his wife at Fitchburg, died yesterday of child-birth at the Home for the Destitute, in this city. It is stated that she reiterated before her death the most important portions of her statement in regard to PYKE.

All Quiet at the Gettysburg Katalysine Springs.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Friday, April 2.

No action has yet been taken by the New-York and Gettysburg Spring Company in reply to the forcible reëntry of the owner and his pronunciamento abrogating the lease for breach of contract. The premises are still held by the owner's employés during the day, and by watchmen at night.

MEXICO.

Executions Without Trial—An American Ex-Army Officer to be Banished—Fatal Railroad Accident—Proposed Sale of Mexican Territory.

HAVANA, Friday, April 2.

Advices from Mexico to March 27 have been received.

Executions without trial continued to take place in Yucatan by orders of Governor CEBALLOS.

It was reported that Colonel MEYER, late of the United States Army, who was arrested on charge of conspiracy against the Mexican Government, would be banished from the country.

An accident recently occurred on a railroad, by which eight soldiers were killed and thirteen injured.

The sale of Mexican territory to the United States was agitated at the capital, and found many supporters.

Private letters from Mexico accuse LERDO DE TEJADA of hostility to Americans, and of defrauding the Mexican Government.

The steamer *Cleopatra* from Vera Cruz arrived to-day. She brings telegrams from the City of Mexico to March 26.

A rumor prevailed that Señor ROMERO would go to Washington again as one of the Commissioners under the treaty for the settlement of claims.

General ESCOBEDO had arrived at the capital for the purpose of settling the affairs of the State of San Luis Potosi.

General CANTO, the murderer of General PATONI, had confessed his guilt.

General GUTIERREZ, the bandit chieftain, had escaped from prison.

General ZEREGA was to replace CEBALLOS as Governor of Yucatan. The latter has ordered that provision be made for the accommodation of refugees from Cuba.

CUBA.

Arrest of an American Citizen.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 31,
Via KEY WEST, Friday, April 2.

INNOCENCIO CASANOVA, a citizen of the United States, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot for the seizure of the steamer *Comandatario*.

HAYTI.

A Suspicious Steamer Denounced as a Pirate—Mail Robberies.

HAVANA, Monday, March 29,
Vià KEY WEST, Friday, April 2.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, in possession of the Dominican rebels, was at Kingston on Sunday. Mr. HOLLISTER, the representative of the United States in Hayti, had denounced her as a pirate, because she carried munitions of war to St Mares. She intends to return to Hayti, hoist the revolutionary flag, and attack the naval forces of President SALNAVE.

Troops are concentrating in the Cienfuegos District.

The war steamer *Pizarro* has arrived here from Cadis with 270 troops.

The British gunboat *Heron* will return to this port to-morrow, and the British gunboat *Mullet* is looked for from Jamaica.

The American Consul at Jamaica, Mr. GREGG, was carefully watching the movements of the *Mount Vernon*.

The British Minister at Port-au-Prince has made representations to his Government, complaining that the agents of President SALNAVE examined the mails on the steamer *Cuban*, breaking the seals of the letters; and the information they thus obtained led to many arrests, and to the execution of two persons.

Two British men-of-war have gone to Port-au-Prince to demand reparation, and it is probable that serious results will ensue.

The United States steamer *Naragansett* has sailed to Key West to coal. She will return in a few days.

The gang of negroes on the Mannelita plantation, near Cienfuegos, have joined the rebels. Troops are pursuing them.

Four hundred militia and cavalry left to-day by railroad for Cienfuegos.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Earthquake Shock at San Francisco—Rush to the New Silver Fields—Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 1.

The most severe shock of earthquake we have had since the great shock in October last, occurred this morning at 5:45 o'clock. As far as ascertained, no serious damage has been done to buildings, but the people are somewhat alarmed.

New and rich developments in the White Pine silver regions are reported, and people are flocking thither in great numbers. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 persons already located there. The weather continues stormy, and the roads are almost impassable for the whole distance between Elko and Hamilton. The way is lined with "stalled" teams and wagons, loaded with merchandise and nearly buried in the mud. Pneumonia prevails to an alarming extent, and several cases of small pox are reported at Hamilton. The Indians in the neighborhood are becoming hostile, and it is suggested that the military authorities should establish a post in Snake or White River Valley to protect the miners. A band of Indians recently attacked a party of prospectors and killed and scalped two of them in the Snake Mountains.

Admiral HASTINGS has received orders from England to leave Victoria (Vancouver's Island) immediately for Valpariso with the iron-clad frigate *Zealous*.

About 250,000 acres of land have been sold during March at the Land Office in Visalia, California.

Silver mines have been discovered near Sonoma, about seventy miles from San Francisco, and people are rushing there and staking off claims. They have already held a meeting and established mining laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 2—Evening.

The earthquake yesterday was felt with considerable force at San Jose, Stockton and Petaluma. No damage was done to the buildings in this city.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 65. Legal tenders, 77¾.

A Steamer on Fire in Long Island Sound.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, April 2.

The steam propeller *Harvest*, from Providence, bound to New-York with freight, took fire at noon to-day, off Point Judith, and became a total loss. The officers and crew were taken off by the pilot boat *Chann*, and the wreck was towed toward shore at Point Judith. The vessel is believed to belong in Hartford.

Destructive Fire in Mississippi—General Buchanan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 2.

Nearly the entire business portion of Rodney, Miss., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st. Loss, $200,000; partially insured.

General BUCHANAN yesterday relinquished command of the Department to General MOWER. The District of Louisiana is discontinued.

The Ohio River Rising—Anxiety at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 2.

The Ohio River at this point has been rising at a very rapid rate for several days. The water to-day reached the sidewalks on the lower wharf, and it is feared that the inhabitants along the levee will soon be driven from their quarters by the approaching flood.

Governor Wells, of Virginia, Reinstated in Office.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 2.

General A. S. WEBB assumed command to-day and issued an order reinstating Governor WELLS.

General STONEMAN goes to California.

Colonel STONE is appointed Adjutant-General.

Reduction of Pay at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Friday, April 2.

Orders have been received at the navy-yard reducing the wages of all per-diem workmen and clerks twenty per cent. from last month's rates.

The Hudson River Clear of Ice—Navigation Resumed.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

The water continues to subside here, and the docks are now clear. Dispatches from below show that the ice was again blockading the river at different points. Last night it was firm, but gave way during the day.

There was also a strong barrier between Purser's Reach and Catskill, but a dispatch from the latter place this evening says that the ice had moved away and the river is now clear. It is now believed that the river can be considered open, and river men expect the speedy resumption of navigation.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, April 2.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for April 3: Nos. 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 2.—The Rutland incendiaries were sentenced by Judge B. H. STEELE to imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years each.

DOVER, Del., April 2.—Ninety thousand acres of College land scrip, belonging to this State, were sold at auction yesterday to G. F. LEWIS, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $80,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2.—The projected railroads from Decatur and Montgomery, Ala., were let out at contract yesterday, and work will be at once commenced. The contractors are principally Northern capitalists. The roads pass through one of the richest mineral regions in the country.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—ANDREW PRICE was hanged to-day, at Ironton, for the murder of HALGENBERG, in October, 1868. He alleged that ANDREW SPEARS, his confederate, who was sent to the Penitentiary for life, was more guilty than he.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2.—The machine shop of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was burned to-night. Most of the machinery was saved.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Plan Proposed by the Friends—Statement by the Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: Some of our most respectable citizens, members of the Society of Friends, asked me, as Chairman of a Committee who visited Washington a week since, to correct an error that appeared in yesterday's edition of your papers, as it seemed to reflect upon members of their Society.

The objectionable article was in your Washington correspondence. It originally appeared in the *Evening Star* of that city, and was sent to me by an Ex-Senator with this indorsement: "Ear marks from a Thief." That article may, however, have been written by a person ignorant of the facts, but it is well known that there are powerful "rings" in Washington; some inciting to war for the sake of plunder, some to appropriations, through the usual channels, that they may be drained before they reach the Indians, while others dread the civilizing process, as thus the most lucrative offices in the gift of the Government would be destroyed.

The following facts were brought before the Committee and substantiated by credible evidence. Both Houses of Congress appointed and sent forth a Peace Commission to check an Indian war that was drawing half a million of dollars a week from the Treasury, and that gave the promise of doubling the national debt before one-half the Indian warriors could be killed. The Commission was composed of our ablest and most experienced generals, and of civilians who were well-skilled in Indian affairs. Their first report, said to have been written by Mr. J. B. SANBORN, was concurred in by all, although it revealed fearful truths condemnatory of our treatment of the Indian.

The labors of the Commission were so successful, that its services were brought into requisition again when some bands of Sioux and other Indians were, under aggravations either real or supposed, making fearful depredations on the line of the Pacific Railroad. These Peace Commissioners were so incensed, that a majority of them believed a war inevitable; but they were forced again to try mild measures, as, from careful estimates made by Generals AUGUR and SHERMAN, it was feared that the cost of such a war would be about a million of dollars a week.

A treaty has been made with various bands of Sioux Indians, they agreeing to move into the large reservation on the Missouri River, to cease from war, and adopt the habits of civilized life. To carry this treaty into effect the small sum placed at the disposal of the Peace Commission was expended for food and other necessaries, and General HARNEY, a member of the Commission, then pledged his private fortune, as is alleged by the contractors, thus incurring a debt from which he has not yet been relieved, although this expenditure was undoubtedly the means of saving the country from a war. This treaty was ratified by the Senate last month, and having been proclaimed by the President, it is now the law of the land, but is wholly inoperative, because Congress has made no appropriation to carry out its provisions.

At the close of the last session of Congress the Senate passed a bill appropriating money in the usual way for the specific items in the treaty, but the House refused to concur, it is alleged, for the following reasons:

First—Frauds in the Indian Department are believed to be so great that the Treasury will be exhausted before much relief can reach the Indian.

Second—The treaty system, when applied to Indians, has worked so badly that it needs a radical change.

For these and other reasons there seemed to be an irreconcilable difference between the two Houses.

With the full knowledge of this dilemma, and the proper apprehension of the fearful result if some solution of the difficulty could not be found, our philanthropic citizens induced a committee, consisting of Hon. ELI K. PRICE, Hon. WM. STRONG and others, to go to Washington. They first conferred with the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War and General SHERMAN, with other members of the Peace Commission, and received their hearty approval of the following proposition: "That a commission of five citizens should be appointed by the President to act jointly with the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the treaties recently made by the Peace Commission." It was not proposed that the business should be taken out of the regular channels, except so far as to require the joint approval of the Secretary and the Commission, and to obtain the assistance of philanthropic and Christian people in carrying out the suggestions made by the President in his inaugural address. There was an universal concurrence in the belief that without the voluntary assistance of philanthropists the Government will be wholly unable to incite the Indian to self-support and civilization.

Some of the committee had much experience during the war in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and they firmly believe that voluntary service and other offerings will be freely proffered when there is any promise of civilizing the Indian. Other members of the committee are connected with or have the oversight of successful Christian missions to one of the bands of these Sioux Indians, with whom the civilizing process has succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, even under very adverse circumstances. No member of the Committee will consent to the recommendation that any of the public money shall be expended by churches, either for education or other civilizing processes. They know from actual experience that every religious body can raise by voluntary contribution all the money that is needed for missions to the Indians when there is a fair promise of success.

The Committee of the Senate and House seemed to favor the proposed plan, although some of the members thought the sum asked for rather large.

If the Peace Commissioners had been authorized last Autumn to allot the land to Indians, to aid in fencing and stocking their farms, and this Spring had plowed and furnished seed, a large saving might have been made. There is no game, and few fish in the river; therefore people taken from their hunting grounds must be fed, and the product of the ground will be very precarious for some years, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers. The Indians are, however, hopeful, because they can now acquire a large farm for each family, and get a permanent title for it, and the privileges of citizenship at the end of three years, if they improve it to the extent of $200.

Although the committee only ask that this experiment shall be tried at the large reservation into which the various bands of Sioux and other affiliated Indians are being gathered, yet the Secretary of the Interior had so high an appreciation of the suggestion that he expressed the wish that he might have similar assistance in caring for all the Indians that are in anywise dependent on the Government.

The writer of the objectionable article confounded the doings of the Committee of which I was chairman with the small Committee from the Society of Friends who conferred with the President at his instance about the appointment of Indian agents.

WM. WELSH,
No. 1,122 Spruce-street.

Parceling Out the Offices.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31.

The proposition of Senator KELLOGG to divide out the offices fairly among the several States is in harmony with the expressed purpose of Secretary FISH, but when President GRANT was approached on the same subject he denounced the idea, and declared that so far as he was concerned he would take every officer of his Administration from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, if necessary to secure faithful and efficient officers. He had no patience, he said, with the notion of dividing out offices to the States, as if they were so much plunder to be distributed. The public service alone should be consulted, and not localities.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Arrest of a Politician on a Charge of Subornation of Perjury.

Officer PALMER, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday arrested a young man named MICHAEL COBBY on a charge of subornation of perjury, in persuading CHATFIELD SMITH, of No. 63 East Houston-street, to give false evidence before an investigating committee appointed by the State Legislature. It appears that the Committee received testimony with a view of determining whether ALEX. MCLEOD or WM. HALPIN was entitled to the seat in the Assembly for the Thirteenth District, in the Sixteenth Ward of this City. SMITH appeared before the Committee, and made oath that he was a "repeater" at the last general election, and had voted several times.

When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, Chatfield Smith appeared and made an affidavit, in which he stated that on the 1st of March, 1869, he received a visit from Cobby at his sister-in-law's residence, No. 7 Duane-street, who requested him to call at the Croton Aqueduct Department with him; that deponent went with him there for the purpose of meeting one Alexander McLeod, as stated by said Cobby, in relation to the investigation held at the Metropolitan Hotel, relative to the election of Assemblyman in the Thirteenth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward; that while on the way to the Croton Aqueduct Department, he said that Cobby stated that he wished deponent to go before the Assembly Committee at said hotel and say that he (deponent) voted illegally at the late general election held in said Assembly District in November last, and that he voted the straight Democratic ticket right through; that he desired deponent to get a number of other persons to do likewise, and that recompense for the same would be all right, and that he would attend to that part of it; that deponent and said Cobby, upon arriving at said Croton Board's office, not finding the said McLeod, went to the office of Robert Murray, United States Marshal, in Chambers-street; that upon arriving therein, the said Cobby went up and spoke to said Murray in a familiar manner, who replied to Cobby that the man had not come yet; that Cobby and deponent remained there for a while, when the said McLeod came; at the instant he made his appearance, the said Murray said to Cobby: "There's your man;" that said McLeod then came to Cobby and talked with him privately, and during the conversation Cobby called deponent over to where he and McLeod were talking; that deponent had never before seen the said McLeod, and then it was that he was introduced to him by Cobby; that the said McLeod then opened a conversation with deponent, asked deponent where he voted, how often, and for whom, all of which questions deponent answered in the manner desired by the said Cobby, and falsely at the said Cobby's request; that said McLeod, Cobby and deponent went out and had a drink together, and left McLeod and Cobby together, who walked up Broadway, deponent promising to meet them at McLeod's house that night, after first meeting Cobby at his house; that in accordance with the request of Cobby deponent procured three men, took them to McLeod's house on West Twenty-sixth-street, accompanied by Cobby and another man named "Reddy;" that after remaining in McLeod's house for some time, he came in and pulled from his pocket a number of blank subpœnas, which he filled up, giving deponent and the men he brought with him one each to attend before the Investigating Committee of the Assembly of the State of New-York, on the next day, at the Metropolitan Hotel; that on the way to the house, said McLeod said Cobby informed defendant and the men above referred to, to have their fictitious names ready to give in, and that they were to make a statement that they had voted in the Sixteenth Ward at the said election before the Investigating Committee, and that they had voted the Democratic ticket; that deponent and said men left McLeod's house; that subsequently deponent, in pursuance of said subpœna, appeared before the said Committee and stated that his name was Charles Saunders, and lived at No. 55 Greene-street; that he voted three times in the Sixteenth Ward in said City at the late general election for State officers, all of which is false, and said statement was made and sworn to at the request and instigation of the said Michael Cobby, and for moneys paid at the instance and by the said Alexander McLeod, who handed the sum of $25 to his boy, who handed it to deponent, in his (McLeod's) presence; that deponent did not vote in the Sixteenth Ward at the election aforesaid, and that the statements sworn to by him before the Assembly Investigating Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel in said City, are false and untrue in every particular so made and sworn to at the instigation and advice of the said Michael Cobby.

Michael Cray, of No. 63 East Houston-street, also testified that on or about the 1st of March, 1864, Michael Cobby employed deponent to go before the Assembly Investigating Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and appear and swear that he voted at the various election polls in the Sixteenth Ward, in said City the Democratic ticket; that in pursuance of said employment and at the investigation and advice of the said Cobby he appeared before the said Committee and swore that he voted in the said Sixteenth Ward twice under the name of John O'Brien, which name he gave to the said Committee as his own; that said Cobby told deponent to give any name; that the statement made by deponent before the said Committee was wholly untrue in every particular; that said Cobby desired deponent to bring a number of men and do likewise, which he did, and who went before the said Committee; that deponent swore falsely before the said Committee; that deponent swore falsely before the said Committee, at the instance and request solely of said Michael Cobby.

The magistrate decided to hold the prisoner for trial, and declined to fix the amount of bail until he had consulted with the District Attorney.

When called up the prisoner said his age was 28, that he was a native of New-York and resides at No. 220 Christie-street. In answer to the charge the accused made the following statement:

"I got into this in reference to alleged repeating in the last November election. Marshal Murray gave me an introduction to Alexander McLeod, an employe in the Croton Aqueduct Department, who was contesting a seat in the Assembly of this State at the Metropolitan Hotel before a committee in the month of March last; McLeod asked me if I knew anything about "repeating" in the Sixteenth Ward, and if I could furnish him evidence of the fact before the investigating Committee, as he was contesting a seat in the Legislature; I told him I would try; I took Smith, the complainant, and introduced him to Alex. McLeod; Smith gave me five dollars of the money he had received from McLeod; I got several other men, some of whose names I gave to McLeod and some I did not; they attended before the Committee and testified; they were paid by some one; I attended and was sworn and testified before the Committee on behalf of McLeod; gave my name as Henry Williams, of No. 102 Greene-street; the day that Smith gave his testimony I was down stairs in the hotel; John Cray came to my house and said he was hard up and without a dollar; that a little money would benefit him, and said he would go before the Committee; for the services rendered by me in getting the witnesses before the Committee, I received several sums of money from McLeod at various times; I rendered him no other services than this; I received about $24 in all; Smith told Cray what would be necessary to say before the Committee."

Mexican Curiosities—Horrors of the Inquisition.

There is now on exhibition at No. 765 Broadway a small collection of Mexican curiosities of a somewhat heterogeneous but really interesting character. In the first place there are two models in wax of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN as he appeared after death. The first is the naked figure, exhibiting the exact localities of the fatal bullets that terminated his career. The second shows the appearance of the corpse when arrayed in plain clothes, and placed in the coffin preparatory to removal to Europe. The little coffins in which these effigies are placed are made of portions of the same wood of which MAXIMILIAN's coffin was composed, and are finished off with carvings, &c., and in precisely the same style. There are also two full-length portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA, painted in Mexico by a German artist named REBULL, and originally intended for presentation to NAPOLEON III. They are magnificent works of art, finished in the highest degree of excellence, and no doubt faithful portraits of the unfortunate couple. There are also several specimens of the Court dresses worn by the equerries and other officers, while the fatal comedy of Imperialism was being played in the Mexican capital. But the most extraordinary items of the collection are the bodies of a full grown man, and of an infant apparently about 6 years of age, taken out of the walls of the Convent of San Domingo, in Mexico, when the Church property was confiscated by JUAREZ in 1857. The body of the man has been identified as that of a Portuguese merchant named PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, who fell into the clutches of the familiars of the Inquisition in 1594; and who, after being subjected to torture a great number of times, was finally walled up alive in the Church above-mentioned, in the following year. It appears that the principles of the Reformation began to spread with considerable rapidity in Spain, Portugal and Italy, at the latter end of the sixteenth century; and the Popes becoming alarmed at these symptoms, caused the establishment of the "Holy Office" (as the Inquisition was termed, one would think in dismal mockery) in all these countries; thus driving those who loved freedom of conscience to countries that promised toleration. Many Portuguese sought refuge in Mexico; but here the "Holy Office" was soon established, and frightful persecution raged wherever the dark tribunal was reared. There are records of numerous *autos da fé* in the City of Mexico; at the third, for instance, it is recorded that seventy-six Protestants were burned and tortured to death. But besides these more public exhibitions, there were others of a more dark, and dreadful, and cruel character, as in the example of RODRIGUEZ. The whole process of his trial and repeated tortures are extant; but even without these the unfortunate man's body, burned and marked with the incisions of cords, and otherwise abused, are evidence enough of the barbarous penalties inflicted on him. In the convent of San Domingo the remains of as many as two hundred and fifty persons were found walled up; but most of these were so decayed that they fell to fragments on exposure.

Meeting of Builders.

A committee from the various trades connected with building, met yesterday afternoon at No. 51 Liberty-street. The proceedings were private, and consisted chiefly of a discussion relative to modes of averting any strikes that might be threatened during the present season. It is said that the stone-cutters propose striking after 1st May, for a reduction of their labor hours to eight, on the same wages of $5 a day as now paid while working nine.

Mayor's Office.

The Mayor's Marshal yesterday heard the following case of CHRISTIANA SCHLEE against JOHN GODFREY: Complainant stated that she pawned with defendant two solid gold rings, one lady's seal ring and one breastpin, and received thereon $8, the articles being worth about $60. Upon the presentation of the ticket for redemption of the articles, complainant was informed that they were sold to a man named LEDMANN, residing at No. [illegible] East Ninth-street. Complainant was further informed that defendant kept a regular pawn-broker's establishment, but defendant stated that he was a broker and commission merchant. The Marshal stated to the defendant that he must satisfy the demand of the complainant, taking her estimate of the value of the goods, which order defendant said he would comply with. The Marshal then said that he knew no distinction, so far as his experience extended in the matter, between the regularly licensed pawnbrokers and the so-called brokers and commission merchants, and that he wished it to be distinctly understood from this day that any parties carrying on the pawnbroking business, whether in form or name of pawnbrokers or brokers and commission merchants, without a license, would be held amenable to the penalties in such cases by law made and provided, and that he had found that by the frequency of these complaints made before him, that it was a regular system of fraud.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—CONSULAR CERTIFICATES OF NEUTRAL OWNERSHIP FOR PURPOSES OF GAIN—VALIDITY OF A CONTRACT FOR SUCH A PURPOSE—THE CASE OF MR. COPPELL, BRITISH CONSUL AT NEW-ORLEANS IN 1863.

H. F. Hall and B. F. Mann vs. George Coppell.—This cause comes here by writ of error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Coppell, the defendant in error, and plaintiff below was, in 1863, the acting British Consul at New-Orleans. On the 14th day of September of that year, plaintiff in error, Hall, sold to Coppell 1,189 bales of cotton, then in the Parish of St. Helena, for which Coppell gave his two promissory notes, amounting to $175,350. The cotton was left in the hands of plaintiff in error, (Mann,) Coppell agreeing to extend British protection over it and transport it to New-Orleans, and to retain, as a consideration, one-third of the profits upon sale. The cost price of the cotton was eight cents per pound, and upon sale the amount due to Hall was to be indorsed upon the notes. Hall was a citizen of the United States, domiciled at New-Orleans. The cotton remained in the hands of Mann down to the close of the war, when the plaintiffs in error, as alleged by the defendant, violated the contract by an attempt to sell the cotton, when this action was thereupon brought, and 789 bales of the cotton were sequestered. The trial in the Court below resulted in judgment for the defendant in error for the sum of $29,644 20, with privilege upon the sequestered cotton. From this judgment writ of error is taken to this Court, and it is contended by the plaintiffs in error that the agreement between the parties was not a sale of the cotton, or any part of it, to Coppell, its object and effect being merely to constitute Coppell a factor or agent for the sale in New-Orleans of this cotton, situated in a rebel region beyond the city, which Hall undertook to furnish. Coppell had no right to the possession of the cotton until he made the stipulated advances, and the damages recoverable by him for a breach of the contract by Hall could in no event exceed one-third of the profits upon sale in New-Orleans. The chief objection of the plaintiffs in error is, however, to the contract sought to be made effective by the suit below. The Court, it is urged, in effect instructed the jury, first, that a British subject domiciled in New-Orleans could make a valid contract, during the war, with a citizen of the United States, by which such British subject should agree to cover and protect with his neutral British name, cotton situated in the hostile territory within the rebel lines; and second, that a contract between such citizen and a British Consul at New-Orleans, by which the latter agreed to issue false certificates that such cotton was British property, with a view to its protection within the rebel lines, was a valid contract, enforceable in a Court of the United States by that British Consul. It needs no argument, it is submitted, to disclose the error of such rulings. In the first proposition the ruling applied, not only to a case where the property was owned in New-Orleans, but also to the case of the ownership of the property sought to be covered by a British title by persons residing within the rebel lines. The Court held that the contract was not void in either case, whether the property was actually owned within our jurisdiction or within the enemy's country. It would hardly be supposed that any one would have the hardihood to doubt that such a contract was absolutely void, as against public policy and as in contravention of the belligerent rights of the United States. Nor is it believed that this Court will tolerate for one moment the monstrous doctrine that the issuing by a British Consul, residing in our jurisdiction, of false and fraudulent papers, asserting that property in the enemy's country belonged to British subjects, is a consideration which will sustain a contract between that Consul and a citizen of the United States. It is also objected that the cotton in the Parish of St. Helena was beyond our military lines, and that, at the date of the contract, all commercial intercourse with territory beyond our lines was strictly prohibited, except with the license of the President; and the Treasury officials, named in the Treasury regulations of Sept. 11, 1863, were only authorized to license and permit trade between New-Orleans and places within our lines. The duty of the plaintiffs, in virtue of the contract, was to protect the property in the rebel region, to transport it from that region to New-Orleans, and there dispose of it for the benefit of Hall. These things could not be done without holding that description of intercourse with the insurrectionary district which the laws of war and the statutes of the United States strictly inhibited. The military order under which the contracts proceeded, had no efficiency to give validity to the agreement, and the Court should have so instructed the jury. The contract being thus in contravention of the laws of war and the municipal laws of the country, no rights accrued to Coppell by or under it, and no action was sustainable against the plaintiffs in error to enforce it. Other minor exceptions were also taken and argued to the ruling of the Court below. The defendant in error maintains it to be settled beyond controversy that two members of the same community may make any transfer of personal property within the enemy's lines not based upon nor looking to communication with the enemy. The restraints upon the defendant as a British subject or Consul were even less than those springing from his domicil, viewed as a member of the community of New-Orleans; for the announced attitude of his Government, in the proclamation of Her Majesty of May 31, 1861, had not in the least added to the ordinary duties of neutrals, nor imposed any additional restraints upon her subjects. One of the rights of neutrals is freedom of trade with the respective belligerents, in articles not contraband, and with all places not under blockade, so that, excluding the idea of communication, the defendant in error had a right to make the contract in question, either as an individual domiciled in New-Orleans, or as a subject or consul of Her Majesty. As to the communication with the rebel district, it is argued that the contract was that the cotton should be transported according to the best advantage of the parties interested, and that that may well be believed to have been after the close of hostilities, or before, at times when the region embracing the cotton was within our lines; for it is said that the lines were every day changing; some days the cotton was within our lines, and on others beyond them.

J. Hubley Ashton and Wm. M. Evarts, for plaintiffs in error; Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, and Thomas J. Durant, for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

A COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

Gamillo Frici, an Italian, was tried yesterday on a charge of having passed several counterfeit five dollar bills, and convicted. He was remanded for sentence.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Chas. McGarvin, for whose arrest a warrant was issued on the 12th of February, was taken yesterday and brought before the Commissioner. He is charged with passing counterfeit twenty-cent currency notes. The examination will take place on Wednesday.

THE CASE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Before Mr. Redfield, Referee.

The following evidence in this case was taken yesterday before Mr. REDFIELD:

Mr. Tracy, as counsel for Mr. Tuttle and for the defendants, objected to his being examined on the ground—

First, That the order under which he was brought up is irregular, and is null and void.

Second, That the action having been duly removed, according to act of Congress, to the United States Court of the Southern District of New-York, there is no right to proceed further therein.

Mr. Charles Tuttle was then sworn and examined as follows:

Q.—What is your relation to the Pacific Railroad Company? A.—I am Assistant Treasurer.

Q.—How long have you been so? A.—More than three years; I cannot tell exactly.

Q.—Where are the books and papers of the Company? A.—In the safe of the Company.

Q.—Where is that safe? A.—In this building.

Q.—When were they put there? A.—Three years since, I think.

Q.—Have they not been taken out in that time? A.—They have been taken out for use.

Q.—When were they last put in the safe? A.—About ten days since.

Q.—Has any book or paper been taken from it since that time? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Were the books and papers of the Credit Mobilier ever kept in that safe? [Question objected to as not within the warrant of the referee. Referee overruled objection.] A.—Some of them were.

Q.—When did they cease to be kept there? A.—Some months since.

Q.—Can't you be more definite as to the time than "some months since?" A.—I don't know how long it is.

Q.—Is it three months? A.—I suppose it is.

Q.—Do you know where those books are now? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you received any information on that subject from any officer of that or the Union Pacific Railroad Company? [Question objected to on the ground that it was vague, and any answer could not be considered evidence. Objection overruled.] A.—I have not received such information.

Q.—Is any property in that safe other than the books? A.—There is.

Q.—What property? A.—Of course, I can't give an inventory of that property; there is a parcel there containing bonds and a note, which belong to a banker in New-Haven; I think there is a parcel of bonds—the numbers I don't recollect—given me as a security for a loan; there is a parcel of bonds, the numbers of which I do not recollect, given me by a Mr. H. S. McComb as collateral security for a note of the Company intrusted to him; there may be other property of a similar nature from different parties and different directors; there are some bonds, I think; there are some certificates; they are not securities; they are, in fact, the same as a note not issued; there is a tin trunk, also, belonging to Mr. Ham, with his name on it; I don't know of anything more; I may have something of value in my private drawer.

Q.—The bonds you speak of as belonging to the Company; what bonds are they and to what amount? A.—I cannot say as to amount; there are about ten or twenty of $1,000 each.

Q.—What amount of property has the Credit Mobilier of America received at any time from the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A.—It is impossible for me to tell what amount.

Q.—As near as you can? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Are you not able to say whether it was hundreds, thousands or millions? A.—Yes. I can say that.

Q.—Will you then please to state? A.—Millions.

Q.—Can you tell within two millions how many there were? A.—I don't think I can.

Q.—Can you say within ten millions what was the amount they received? A.—I think I can; am not positive.

Q.—Then please do so? A.—Ten millions.

Q.—Then, was the amount received, between ten and twenty millions? A.—I don't know.

Q.—In what form was it received, money, bonds or some other form? A.—In money, I think.

Q.—Was it received directly from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or through the intervention of a third party? A.—Directly from the Company.

Q.—By what officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was it paid over? A.—The Treasurer, myself.

Q.—How lately has any such payment been made? A.—I am unable to say.

Q.—Can you tell within a month? A.—I cannot.

Q.—When the payments were made, were they by checks? A.—They were.

Q.—On what bank? A.—Fourth National.

Q.—How lately have you drawn a check on the Fourth National Bank as Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Can you tell within a month? A.—I can.

Q.—Tell as near as you can. A.—About ten days since.

Q.—For what cause were the payments made to the Credit Mobilier? A.—On account of the construction of the road.

Q.—Of the whole road or a part of it? A.—A part.

Q.—What part? A.—On a portion of the first 247 miles—that is my impression.

Q.—Were the proceeds of all that the Union Pacific Railroad have obtained from the Government of the United States, paid over to the Credit Mobilier, and if not all, what portion? [Question objected to on the ground that the Company had received the money for construction, and that the proceeds were turned into money, and that it implies a knowledge by witness. Objection sustained.]

Q.—Has the Union Pacific Railroad received anything from the Government for the construction of the railroad, and if so, in what form, how much, and when received? A.—It received thirty years' six per cent. currency bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile for a portion, $32,000 for a portion, $48,000 for a portion, received on report of commissioners when it was completed.

Q.—Has it not received grants of lands? A.—I do not know that it has.

Q.—Now, Sir, so far as you have knowledge, has the Pacific Railroad Company received nothing from the Government of the United States but bonds? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Has the Company ever issued any bonds called land grant bonds?

Witness—Before I answer that question, what do you mean by issuing land grant bonds?

Q.—According to *your* understanding of issuing, have they issued any? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Have they executed any? A.—They have.

Q.—How many, and for what amount? A.—Five thousand at $1,000 each.

Q.—What has become of them? A.—They have been used as collaterals.

Q.—For what? A.—For borrowed money.

Q.—And when the loans were obtained were the collaterals delivered to holders? A.—In most cases.

Q.—In what cases were they not so delivered? A.—I suppose they were actually delivered in all cases, but in some they were left in my custody for safe keeping.

Q.—How many of them are now in your hands, and for whom? A.—There is one parcel belonging to me, McComb; one parcel, as I stated before, was held as collateral for a loan, and I am not certain with regard to any of the others.

Q.—You have not mentioned the amount of these? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you not know the amount of collateral left in your hands for third persons? A.—I do. I believe Mr. McComb has 167 in it, and that there are 83 in the other parcel.

Q.—Will you give the name of the other person? A.—Mr. Leonard.

Q.—Are these loans made to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for which collaterals were given to holders? A.—They were.

Q.—What was the amount loaned on these collaterals? A.—In one case $100,000, in the other $50,000.

Q.—Are there any bonds of Mr. Bushnell's in the same? A.—There was a loan made by Mr. Bushnell from a bank in Connecticut, but the parcel containing the bonds was not sent.

Q.—State the amount of that loan and the collaterals for it? A.—The amount of the note, I think, was $20,000 and the collaterals 25 first mortgage bonds.

Q.—Were the rest of the $5,000,000 land grant bonds, or any portion issued to any person in this State, and if so, in what amounts and to whom? A.—I don't think any of them have been issued.

Q.—Have they been delivered to persons in this State? A.—Some have.

Q.—How many, and to whom? A.—I can't tell how many; some were delivered to Mr. Lambert, some to Mr. Dillon, I think, to Mr. Opdyke, Mr. McCormick and Mr. Cisco.

Q.—How many first mortgage bonds have been issued by the Company, and to what amount? A.—My impression is 28,000, at $1,000 each.

Q.—What has become of the bonds received from the United States, and the first mortgage bonds? A.—The bonds of the United States, or nearly all, have been sold, and I think that between 18,000 and 20,000 of the first mortgage bonds have been sold.

Q.—What has become of the proceeds? A.—They have been paid for the construction and expenses of the road.

Q.—To whom paid? A.—To contractors.

Q.—Name them? A.—The first contract was the Hoxie contract, the Boomer contract and the Oakes Ames contract.

Q.—Who is Boomer? A.—I don't know how to answer that question. He is a contractor.

Q.—What portion did he contract for, this or the other end? A.—This side of the 247 miles, I think.

Q.—Was any portion of the money paid to Oakes Ames of the proceeds of all these bonds, Government bonds and first-mortgage bonds? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—I think about $9,000.

Q.—How much of the road did he construct and equip? A.—I think about 367 miles. [I answer that question in regard to the contract.] I don't *know* that he constructed or equipped any portion of it.

Q.—Was he not the contractor for a large portion? A.—He was.

Q.—Didn't he fulfill the contract? A.—I believe the contract was fulfilled.

Q.—By whom? A.—By his assignees.

Q.—Name them.

After an objection the question was waived.

Q.—Was the assignment you referred to in writing or not? A.—It was.

Q.—Where is it? A.—I suppose it is in the safe.

Q.—Do you not know it is in the safe? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When did you last see it? A.—I have not seen it for a year and a half.

Q.—Where did you see it last? A.—In the safe.

Q.—Who carried out the Ames contract? A.—I don't know how to answer that question.

Q.—Do you know that it was carried out at all? A.—I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Did you pay any money for carrying that out? A.—I did.

Q.—To whom? A.—I paid drafts from Mr. Kennedy.

Q.—Who was Mr. Kennedy? A.—The cashier.

Q.—Where, and for whom? A.—He was the cashier for the contractor at the time, and of the road.

Q.—Was he the cashier for any party? A.—He was the cashier for the contractor and of the road.

Q.—For whom? A.—In the first place for the Hoxie or Boomer contract and the Ames contract.

Q.—Was he the cashier for the contract or for the contractors? A.—For the contractors.

Q.—Name them. A.—The first was for the Hoxie contract, the next for the Boomer contract, the next for the Ames contract, and the last for the Davis contract?

Q.—How much money have you paid on the Ames contract? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Can you give the amount approximately? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you tell whether it is thousands or millions? A.—Millions.

Q.—Is it twenty millions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it forty millions? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How much have you paid upon the Davis contract? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Is it thousands or millions? A.—I think it must be millions.

Q.—Is it ten millions? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How much money did you pay on the Hoxie and Boomer contract? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Is it thousands or millions? A.—Millions.

Q.—Is it ten millions? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do the amounts you have paid on these contracts appear on any books or papers? A.—They do.

Q.—What books and papers and where are they? A.—The books of the Company, which are in the safe.

Q.—What books in the safe show the payment on the Hoxie contract? A.—The cash book.

Q.—What books and papers show the amounts paid on the other contracts? A.—The same books; they may not be the same volume.

A.—Is there an account kept with the contractors on each of these contracts? A.—There is.

Q.—Has the Company paid out in these contracts all that it has received from the Government and from its own mortgage bonds? A.—A very large portion of it.

Q.—Is anything left for the stockholders after paying the contractors? A.—I don't know how to answer that question; it is impossible for me to say now what is left; I know what is in the safe, but I can't tell what we owe.

Q.—Has the Company any assets left? A.—Yes.

Q.—What? A.—The road.

Q.—Has the whole capital of the Union Pacific Railroad and all that it has received from the Government and from its first mortgage bonds been already expended? A.—Yes, they have.

Q.—Has the whole gone into the pockets of the contractors? A.—I don't know whether it has gone into their pockets or not.

Q.—Has it been received by them? A.—It has.

Q.—Now, are the contractors in point of fact the directors of the Company?

Question objected to. Objection overruled.

A.—I do not know who the contractors are beyond the parties named in the contract; I am speaking of the present contract.

Q.—Which do you mean by the present contract? A.—The Davis contract.

Q.—Do you not know that the directors of the Company are now carrying out or receiving benefits under the Davis contract? A.—I do not.

Q.—Is Davis carrying out the contract himself? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you paying money to him on account of it? A.—I honor all drafts drawn by Mr. Kennedy, the cashier.

Q.—Whom does he represent? A.—The contractor, Mr. Davis.

Q.—Is Davis the person solely interested in and executing that contract? A.—I don't know whether he is or not.

Q.—Have you received any information on this subject from any of the defendants in this case?

Objected to on the ground that it referred only to hearsay.

Question modified.—Have you received any information on the subject from any of the Directors of the Company?

Objected to and overruled by referee. Exception taken.

A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—When you make payments, what vouchers do you receive? A.—I pay on Kennedy's draft.

Q.—Without any other voucher? A.—I have no other voucher.

Q.—Is there any sanction by any officer of the Company for the payments? A.—I don't know that there is any direct sanction on monthly estimates.

Q.—Who makes these estimates? A.—The Chief Engineer.

Q.—Who? A.—S. B. Reed.

Q.—Are these estimates transmitted to you before payment? A.—Not to me.

Q.—To whom are they transferable? A.—To Mr. H. C. Crane.

Q.—What position does he hold in the Company? A.—None.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you pay the money of the Company on the draft of one who is not an officer, and on the estimates of the Chief Engineer transmitted to another person who has no connection with the Company? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What authority, then, have you for the payments? A.—The Engineer certifies to the amount done, and the money is paid on the estimate certified to by the Engineer.

Q.—To whom is the money paid? A.—To the parties holding the drafts.

Q.—Who are the parties holding the drafts? A.—The parties who cash the drafts out there.

Q.—Is all the money drawn used in the construction and equipment of the road? A.—I do not know, I am sure.

Q.—Do you not know that there are large profits; that the amounts received by contractors largely exceed the expenses of the execution of the contract? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can you get at the books in the safe? Objected to and objection overruled. A.—No.

Q.—What is the difficulty? A.—The door is locked.

Q.—Where is the key? A.—The Sheriff has it.

Q.—Can he unlock it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you not know that the true key is in the hands of Ham, who is away? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know R. F. Ham? A.—I do.

Q.—Where is he? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—Eight or ten days since.

Q.—Has he been in the City within that time? A.—I am not sure.

Q.—Are not telegrams sent from your office to Ham daily? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Is there a telegraphic instrument in the office? A.—I believe there is.

Q.—Do you not know there is? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you not know that messages are sent from the office, and received in the office by a telegraphic instrument? A.—I am not aware that any telegraphic dispatches are sent or received in the office; we frequently send messages with dispatches.

Q.—By what line are messages sent and received between the Company and its agents on the road? A.—Western Union.

Q.—By what line are messages sent and received between the Company and Ham? A.—I stated just now that I was not aware that any were sent.

Q.—Has any particular clerk or officer of the Company the charge of telegraphic messages? A.—No.

Q.—Has any officer or clerk of the Company been sent within the last few days to Jersey City to meet Ham there? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Has any communication been made to or received from Ham within the last few days? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Will the books in the safe enable you to answer any of the questions I have put to you, and which you have been unable to answer?

Objected on the following grounds: First, it is asking for the opinion and judgment of a witness; second, as to his knowledge of books and contents of papers; third, because the receiver has announced, within the last five minutes, that he has opened the safe. On hearing this announcement the counsel for plaintiff withdrew the question and asked that the receiver, Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., produce immediately, before the referee, the following books: The subscription book, or books showing the contracts, and who are interested in them, and the books showing what property has been received from the United States, and what disposition has been made of it.

At this juncture a lengthy discussion ensued as to the right of the receiver to produce the books. The plaintiff's counsel called Mr. Tweed, who exhibited the order of the Court to him to produce the books on the referee's order, and stated that the safe was opened and the books accessible. The counsel for plaintiff then moved that the referee require the receiver to bring the books. Such order was then given and the books produced, three in number, viz.: Stock Ledger to Dec. 31, 1868, and two cash books. The examination was then continued.

Q.—Please look at the books before you and point out any entry of cash paid on the contracts performed by the Credit Mobilier. A.—If you want me to answer your question, you must give me more time; there were, as far as I can find out, $142,337 paid to the Credit Mobilier in 1868.

The counsel for plaintiff moved that the referee order that the books of the Credit Mobilier be brought from the safe and produced.

The referee accordingly made the order, and the receiver produced the four books.

The counsel for plaintiffs then caused to be read the list of stockholders on the Stock Ledger, which Mr. Tweed gave as follows: C. M. Hall, Nov. 21, 1864; O. W. Barnes, Nov. 24, 1864; T. C. Durant, Nov. 24, 1864; Geo. Francis Train, Nov. 21, 1864; L. E. French, Nov. 24, 1864; G. T. M. Davis, trustee for W. Davis Train, Dec. 21, 1864.

Extracts were then read from the Construction Ledger as follows:

Railroad iron	$565,000 00
Chairs and spikes	3,642 06
Transportation iron chairs and spikes	28,505 96
Turn tables	3,050 00

The proceedings terminated in the following question propounded to Mr. Tuttle:

Q.—How much was paid on the Ames & Davis contracts during 1868? A.—I cannot say, it would require time to ascertain.

Q.—Please examine the books and give an answer to morrow morning.

The examination will be continued at 10 A. M. to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappen.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the petition of Jasper W. Gilbert; order of assessment on lots in Twenty-eighth street, vacated.

James E. Starkins *vs.* Ann Starkins; on order of A. H. Daly, order adjudging the marriage between plaintiff and defendant to be null and void.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 2.

Before Judge Brady.

IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE CODE.

Maass vs. La Torrie.—The following opinion, rendered by Judge BRADY, in this case, denying an application to discharge from imprisonment under the code, will be found not only interesting but important as deciding whether or not such imprisonment is without limit except through the prisoner's death; or if otherwise limited, what are the circumstances fixing that limit.

OPINION.—The defendant applies to be discharged from imprisonment under Section 302 of the code. He was committed under the provisions of the act of 1831 to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors, (Laws 1831, p. 396,) for fraudulently contracting the debt due to the plaintiff, and for fraudulently disposing of his property. He has applied to be discharged as an insolvent debtor, and failed under a decision of this Court. In the matter of Watson, 2 E. D. Smith's Reports, 429, because having disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, his proceedings were not just and fair. He has also sought to be discharged by various motions and proceedings, all of which have been unsuccessful. He has also been subjected to involuntary bankruptcy under the laws of the United States, and one of his judgment creditors insists that by a voluntary escape the Sheriff has become liable; that he is not properly in duress, and, therefore, not entitled to any consideration as an imprisoned debtor. He seems to be flanked on all sides, and so far as I can discern, unless he can pay the debts for which he is held, or give the bond for which provision is made by the act of 1831 *supra*, or be released under a provision in section 302 of the code, upon which he relies, and to be hereafter considered, nothing but failing health and consequent inability longer to endure imprisonment can accomplish his release. He has been in confinement since December, 1867, and having essayed in various ways to be discharged as already suggested, as a last resort applies to be liberated under section 302, on two grounds: First, Because he cannot perform the act required; and Second, Because (if his case is not within that feature of the section) he cannot endure the imprisonment. The Revised Statutes (3 Vol., 5 Ed. pp. 852, 853, § 20) in reference to proceedings to punish for contempt, provides that in all cases which have arisen or may thereafter arise under the provisions of that title, the Court or tribunal ordering such imprisonment (as a punishment for contempt may, in their discretion, in cases of inability to perform the requirements imposed) relieve the person or persons so imprisoned in such manner and upon such terms as they shall deem just and proper. Section 302 of the code prior to 1851 had no kindred provision. It was amended, however, in that year, and it was declared that in all cases of commitment under the chapter, "Proceedings Supplementary to Execution," or the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, "the person committed, may, in case of inability to perform the act required, or to endure the imprisonment, be discharged from imprisonment by the Court or Judge committing him, or the Court in which the judgment was rendered, on such terms as may be just." The first question presented on this application is, what is the effect of the words inability to perform the act required in reference to a commitment under the act of 1831, which is a general commitment, and contains no specification of the thing to be done by the debtor to accomplish his release? In order to arrive at a proper conclusion upon that subject, it is important to keep in view that in the construction of statutes, it is a primary rule that the intention of the Legislature is to be collected from the words of the statute; but when the words are not explicit it is to be gathered from the occasion and necessity of the law, the defect of the former law and the designed remedy being the causes which moved the Legislature to enact it. Dwarris on Stat. 562. The commitment, as already stated is general. It is until the debtor is discharged according to law, section 9. The defect of the law of 1831 is according to the decision in the matter of Watson *supra*, that the debtor who is committed for fraudulently disposing of his property cannot successfully petition for his discharge as an insolvent, though ready to assign all his property as contemplated, inasmuch as his proceedings "are not just and fair," and he is not, therefore, within its benefits. The result is, that if unable to do what is otherwise required to obtain his discharge, he must remain in prison at the mercy of his creditor, and until he can no longer endure his confinement, which may extend over a period of years. It is not necessary, and yet not improper, to say that this is a serious result of the statute and the decision referred to, and one which it is fair to assume the Legislature anticipated by the act of 1851, and intended to remedy. Assuming the premises to be correct that the object of the amendment to section 302 of the Code was as stated then, unless inability to perform the act required means required by the provisions of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors, in order to be discharged, then the statute fails to accomplish any purpose and is a dead letter. It is to be observed, also, that that species of legislation is remedial, and as such should be liberally construed. When a debtor is committed under the act mentioned, he cannot be liberated unless judgment be rendered in his favor, or he be permitted to make an assignment of his property, or pay the debt, or give the security required by sections 10 and 11. The defendant has been prevented from making the assignment by reason of the decision to which reference has already been made. The plaintiff has recovered judgment against him, and if he cannot pay the debt or give the security, his case is one clearly of inability to perform the act required. If there existed any power to commit a debtor under the act of 1831, until he did some specific act, such as may be done under the proceedings to punish for contempt, then section 302 might be held to apply to the particular commitment under which he is held. No such power exists, and the commitment is general, as already stated, whenever it is adjudged that the debtor is guilty of any one of the charges which justify his arrest; that he has done or is about to do any one of the acts specified in section 4 of the statute section 9. It may be said in answer to this view, that if such a construction be adopted, a debtor may be committed under the act of 1831, and be discharged under section 302 of the Code, immediately. I answer that the argument is cogent, but it equally applies to punishments for contempt. The person in contempt may immediately apply to be discharged from inability to perform. The statute does not create any period of probation. Neither the debtor, however, nor the person in contempt, can claim his discharge as a matter of right. He appeals to the discretion of the Judge or Court, and it is not likely that an immediate application would meet with success. But whatever may be said on that subject, the Legislature intended in both cases, in my judgment, to leave the person held in duress to the mercy of the Court, and in view of the settled principle that an erroneous exercise of discretion, like the improper use of power in other cases, is subject to review and correction. The cases arising under the two statutes, namely, to punish for contempt and to punish fraudulent debtors, are kindred in their results, inasmuch as the release of the person imprisoned may often depend upon similar requirements, such as the payment of money, the giving of security, or the giving up or appropriation of property unjustly secreted or withheld. It is the duty of a Court to give effect to every statute which has not been repealed directly or by implication, and in doing so to carry out the object of its enactment. Unless it be held that that part of the amendment to section 302, under consideration, has the object expressed, then it fails to accomplish any purpose, and has no vitality. Such are not my convictions. If the committed debtor cannot pay the debt, or give security or make the assignment, he cannot perform the act required by the laws of 1831 (*supra*) to enable him to obtain his release, and must remain a prisoner until, broken down by confinement or the other effects of disease, he is no longer able to endure imprisonment. Having arrived at this conclusion, the exact question is whether the defendant should be discharged and upon what terms. I do not consider that I have been able to determine it on the proofs submitted, and I do not design to say more than this on that subject. There can be no doubt that he was properly committed, and for frauds which he had practiced. I am satisfied that he shipped large quantities of the goods purchased by him to Havana, either upon sales thereof or to some person who was to hold or sell them for his benefit, and I am inclined to believe that the proceeds of them are to some extent still attainable. In what manner they may be reached I am unable to state. I am also of the opinion that he has not been as communicative as he should have been to the Assignee in Bankruptcy to whom he should have freely and fully disclosed all his assets. I am also of the opinion that there are some persons in this vicinity who can aid him and will do so upon his earnest application for assistance by way of security or otherwise. Entertaining these opinions and convictions, I do not feel disposed to discharge him on this application. He did not answer fully or even to a reasonable extent the charges made against him as to the possession of money and property subsequent to his commitment, or present a strong case on the subject of his inability longer to endure imprisonment. It may be that he can present his case in a better light on a further application, which I intend he shall have the right to make. I grant it because of his long confinement, and the extraordinary circumstances which surround him. This motion will therefore be denied, with liberty to renew on further proofs, and on the payment of $10 costs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 2.

By Judge Sutherland.

Hoffmeister *vs.* Cokoroff; judgment must stand as security, but defendant may answer in five days on payment of $10 costs.

The Washington Life Insurance Company *vs.* Lawrence et al.; motion granted without costs to either party; the order to be settled on notice.

Carpenter et al. *vs.* Healy, &c.; motion granted without costs to either party.

In the matter of the petition of Susan W. McComb, &c.; motion granted.

Porter *vs.* Looker et al.: report confirmed and judgment ordered, and order for allowances made.

The Union Bank of St. Louis *vs.* R. H. Ober et al.; motion granted; order to be settled on notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 2.

By Judge Jones.

Emil Von Schoening *vs.* Liebmann Kohn; motion granted without costs.

Mary A. Squires *vs.* Elizabeth Haight; witness fees taxed at $11 50.

John T. McKnight *vs.* John S. Clapp; motion granted and cause referred to T. Eastner Bennett.

Charles H. Knellis *vs.* Isaac Katz; motion denied without costs.

Michael Flood *vs.* Leur Emmen; motion granted; damage to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

Walter R. T. Jones et al. *vs.* James P. Bridge et al.; motion vacating execution and levy granted.

George Hertfelder et al. *vs.* Henry Steihler; motion granted and cause referred.

Ammi T. Butler *vs. Evening Mail* Association; proceedings dismissed.

Denning Duer *vs.* William Reed; motion denied with $10 costs.

David W. Ives *vs.* Stephen P. Russell et al.; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

CONVICTIONS, SENTENCES AND ACQUITTALS.

During the March term of this Court, eighty-three cases were disposed of. Thirty-five were sent to State Prison; eighteen to the Penitentiary; one to the City Prison, and eighteen were acquitted. In eleven cases judgment was postponed. The number of indictments found by the Grand Jury was 124; in twenty-three cases the complaints were dismissed. There were thirty-five cases of larceny tried; nineteen of burglary; five of manslaughter; one of murder; one of forgery; and eight of assault and battery.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

INCENDIARISM.

An alarm of fire was given yesterday in the basement of No. 35 Mulberry-street, when severa persons rushed into the place, and found the room full of smoke. It was then ascertained that Catharine Shandley, the occupant of the rear basement, had quarreled with Catharine Slocum, occupying the front basement, when the latter made an attempt to destroy Mrs. Shandley's furniture by setting fire to the bed with a match, failing in which she took a panful of hot coals and threw them on the bed, thus causing a damage of $50. As soon as the flames were extinguished, the culprit was arrested, and, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, was held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Alonzo Flock was arraigned in consequence of an alleged habit of his of passing checks which proved to be worthless when presented at the bank. It was stated by Daniel Thompson, of No. 215 Eighth-avenue, that Flock had bought of him a quantity of meat of the value of $42 and had tendered in payment a check for $86 purporting to be drawn by Charles Smith in favor of Flock on the Second National Bank, and the confiding butcher accepting it gave Flock the $44 change. When the meat was taken to the designated locality it was found that no such person as Fleck was known in the neighborhood, and it was then discovered that Charles Smith was equally unknown at the bank; and that, therefore, the check being worthless, Thompson had been swindled out of just $44. Precisely similar complaints were made against Flock by Charles A. Whitemore, of No. 333 Third-avenue, and John Schmidt, of No. 193 Third-avenue, each of whom had accepted a bogus check for $85 in payment of a meat bill for less than half the amount, and had been, of course, proportionately swindled. The accused pleaded not guilty to these charges, but was committed for an examination.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Annie Ward, of No. 203 Wooster-street, made an affidavit which declares that about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night her house was forcibly entered by springing the bolt of the outer front hall door, and that the thieves who thus gained entrance took away dresses and money to the amount of $100. This crime she charged upon Daniel Dougherty and Thomas Gaffney, for the reason that Officer Bennis, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw them loitering about the premises, and also, as he states, saw them enter the house. The prisoners upon being arraigned said that they were not guilty, and could prove that at the time the burglary was alleged to have been committed, they were traveling by railroad from Washington, D. C., to this City. They were, however, committed in default of $2,500 bail each, for their appearance at the General Sessions.

LARCENY.

James McGuire, of No. 391 First-avenue, made a complaint stating that on Wednesday last, while he was standing by the counter in his own store, Thomas Baker and Henry Price came in and talked with him for a few minutes, during which time he felt Price pushing him. Soon after the two men went out McGuire discovered that his pocket had been robbed of $204, and immediately ran out in pursuit of the men, but could find no trace of them. The case was then given to the Police, and Officer Harris, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Baker, but Price has not yet been found. Baker denied having any knowledge of the alleged larceny, but was committed for an examination.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A BURGLAR FOILED.

One James Wilson *alias* Jones was arraigned upon a charge of burglary made by Theodore Miller, of No. 22 Avenue A. Officer Schaeffer, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was the chief witness, stated that when on post yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, he saw Wilson in the door-way of Miller's store, and that when he approached Wilson walked away. The officer followed and arrested him before he had gone far. When on the way to the Station-house the prisoner dropped a "jimmy" out of his sleeve, but the officer saw his manœuvre and picked up the burglar's instrument for future use. After having locked up Wilson, Schaeffer returned to the store with the "jimmy" and found that it exactly fitted some marks of an instrument of its kind freshly made on Miller's door. This proof was considered conclusive, and Wilson was committed in default of $2,000 for trial at the General Sessions.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

Complaints against nineteen patrolmen were investigated by Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday.

MUST BE FOUND.

Roundsman Vredenberg started to search for patrolman William Churchill, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on Sunday night at 9:30 o'clock. The officer's post was Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A. Vredenberg remained on his post nearly three hours, going over it between seven and eight times, but failed to find Churchill. It was a bright moonlight night. The officer brought two witnesses who testified to seeing him on post between 10 and 11 o'clock. The Commissioner held that a policeman is not worth much unless he can be found after reasonable search on his post, and it is quite likely the case will go hard with Churchill.

NOT SO BAD AS IT SEEMED.

Patrolman Francis H. Waters, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was charged with not patroling his post for thirty-five minutes. He showed that a portion of the time he was taking care of a crowd of "hard" boys corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue B. Mr. W. H. Eaten, who lives on the corner, said he was greatly annoyed by these crowds. They went so far as to play fiddles, and sometimes there would be "a lot of gals to dance there, too." It was further shown that the officer within the time specified helped Mr. J. L. Wilson home with an intoxicated person that he (Wilson) had rescued from drowning. This complaint will be dismissed, as the only mistake the officer made was in not rapping and getting some one to cover his post while he left it.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE PATROLMAN IS SAUCE FOR THE SERGEANT.

Sergeant Lucien P. Field, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with being absent from trials at the Central Department as a witness against Officer William Dally, March 26. Sergeant Edgar Davis testified as to Field's absence. Defendant stated that he was on duty the last part of the night, and on being relieved at 7 o'clock in the morning, thought he would get a little sleep. On retiring he directed the doorman to call him in an hour. He has no recollection of being called, although the doorman affirms that he spoke to the Sergeant, who turned over and he supposed was awake. It was the first time the Sergeant was ever absent from any Court where he was down as a witness since he became a member of the Department. The fine marked on the papers of a forfeit of three days pay would amount to about $13.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Sergeant Field next appeared as a witness against Patrolman Wm. Daily, of the Fifteenth Precinct, (the case in which the Sergeant had been absent,) charging him with being six minutes late at roll-call. The defence was a variance between the Station-house time and defendant's. Fined half a day's pay.

VALUE OF A GOOD CHARACTER.

Patrolmen Pettit and McKee, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were charged by Sergeant Petty with talking twelve minutes when they should have been patrolling. But as they were trying to devise a way of arresting three burglars, stood in the rain during the time, and were given a first-rate character by the Sergeant, as men attentive to their duties, the complaint was dismissed.

A GATE AND OTHER WITNESSES CAN'T SAVE HIM.

Sergeant Petty charged Patrolman Augustus S. Moring, of the Sixteenth Precinct, with being in a brewery-yard on Eighteenth-street, about 3 o'clock in the morning. Moring denied being in, and, as the gate of the yard opened outward and swung toward the direction where the Sergeant was posted at some distance, it was difficult to see how he proved the charge against two witnesses, who swore Moring did not enter the yard. It appeared that a hose was laid at the time from the brewery to a building across the street, and that the beer was being transferred from one to the other. The Sergeant said the brewer kept a keg of lager for the free use of patrolmen. Defendant denied all knowledge of such keg. Three days' fine imposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 2, 1869.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62 ex int.	109¾	$2,600	Del. L. & W. 2d.	91
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	117¾	5,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex.	77
31,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, New	112¼	1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78½
2,000	do.	112½	600	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99
110,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, n.	112¾	5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105	7	Fourth Nat. Bk.	103½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	66	25	West. U. T.	39
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New. 2d call	64¼	100	do.	39¼
25,000	N. C. St. 6s, New	53	200	do. bet. call	39
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	87	20	N. Y. C. R. R. b3	159⅝
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	88¼	100	do.	159¾
4,000	N. Y. St. B. L., R.	109⅛	20	Del. & Hud. Can.	126
20,000	Ala. St. 5s	70	300	Quicksilver	20
7,500	Cal. 7s	125	300	Pacific Mail c	89
500	Conn. 6s	100	5	do.	89¼
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	25	do.	89½
4,000	do. bet call	91¼	200	Wells-Fargo Ex. bet. call	31
5,000	Harlem 1st M.	102	10	Adams Express	58¼
10,000	MichSo. S. F. B.	98	10	Mer. Union Ex.	15
2,000	Hudson 3d M.	100	100	Reading	91
			200	do.	91⅛
			10	Mich. Central	118¾
			10	Del., L. & W.	112
			100	Chi. & Alt. s3	149

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117¼	$70,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112¾
5,000	do.	118¼	20,000	do. b30	113⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64 ex int.	100	50,000	do.	112⅞
7,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64	113¼	210,000	do.	113
1,000	do.	113⅛	50,000	do. b3	113⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¾	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105⅛
			1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	104⅞
			5,000	U. S. 6s Car.	104⅛

SECOND BOARD—2¼ P. M.

$1,000	N. C. St. 6s	61½	100	West. Un. Tel. b5	39¼
6,000	do.	60¾	100	Adams Ex.	58¾
10,000	do.	60	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31¼
40,000	N.C.St.6s, new. b30	53	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d	86¼
70,000	do.	53	150	Chic. & N. W.	84
40,000	do.	52½	6	C. C. Cin. & I.	66
25,000	do.	52	100	Chic. & Alton. b30	150
10,000	do.	51½	200	Clev. & Tol.	96¾
10,000	do.	51¾	200	do. bet. call	96¾
10,000	do. b60	53¼	200	do. b30	96⅞
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	87	300	Chi. & R. I. x-d	128
5,000	do.	87¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	71¾
4,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	87½	200	do.	72
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	90½	200	do. b30	73¼
2,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	80	500	Mil. & St.P.Pf.	80
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78½	100	Tol., W. & W. b30	67
100	Mich. Southern	95¾	5	N. Y. Cen.	160¼
100	do.	95¾	32	do.	160⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	20	350	P., Ft. W. & C.	123¼
100	Mariposa Pf.. bt. c	34	150	H. & St. J. Pf.	113
			100	do. b10	113½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.e	64	100	Fort Wayne c	122¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	54	100	do. b5	123
60	U. S. Ex. Co.	56	1100	Mich. S. & N. I.	95¼
50	Amer. M. Ex. c	45½	800	do. c	95¾
200	Canton Co.	59	200	do. b3	95¾
200	do.	58½	200	do.	95¼
100	do.	58	200	do. c	95⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	20	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d c	86
100	Mariposa Pref. c	34	100	do.	86½
200	do. b30	34½	200	do.	86¼
100	do.	33½	400	Lake Shore	96⅝
200	Pacific Mail	89	300	C., R. I. & P. ex d c	128½
200	West. U. Tel.	39	200	do.	128¼
100	New-York Cen. c	159¾	600	do.	128½
200	Reading	91	200	do. c	128¼
20	do.	90½	200	do. b10	127
200	do.	91	200	do. b10	127¼
100	Hudson c	138¼	300	do.	128
200	T., W. & W. c	66½	300	Chic. & N. W.	83¾
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	70¾	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	93¼
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. c	79¾	200	do.	93¾
200	Ohio & Miss.	32½	300	do.	93¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N. C. State 6s, New	53	200	Reading c	91
35	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40½		do.	91¼
65	do.	41	100	T., W. & W.	66¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30¾	100	do.	67¼
100	Adams Express	58¼	200	Mil. & S. P. c	71½
100	Quicksilver c	20	200	do.	71¾
300	Mar. Pf.	34	600	do.	71½
100	do. c	33¾	200	do.	71¾
100	do. b30	34¾	100	do. c	71¾
100	do. b5	34¼	100	do.	71⅞
400	Pacific Mail	89½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
300	do.	89¼	300	do.	79¾
500	do.	89½	100	do. b3	80
100	do. b3	89¾	100	do.	80¼
200	do.	89¼	800	Ohio & Miss. c	32
300	West U. T.	39¼	400	do.	32¼
500	do. b3	39¼	400	M. S. & N. I. c	95¾
200	do.	39⅝	300	do.	95¼
100	do. b4	39⅛	200	do. c	95⅜
100	do. b10	39½	200	do.	95⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	159¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. x-d	86⅛
200	do.	159⅜	200	Lake Shore	96⅜
1100	do.	160	200	Chi., R. I. & P. ex d	127½
200	do.	159¾	300	Chic. & N. W. c	83¾
200	do.	159¾	400	do.	83⅝
100	Hudson b3	138½	100	do.	83½
200	do.	138	100	do. b3	83¼
300	Chi. & Alt.	147	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	93¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Merch. Un. Ex.	16	200	Fort Wayne	123½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	19¾	200	do.	123½
100	do.	19¾	100	do.	124¼
100	U. S. Ex.	57	100	Ohio & Miss.	32¾
100	Mariposa Min.	18¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	95¼
100	do.	18¼	100	do.	95½
100	Mariposa Pf.	34	100	do. b5	95¾
300	Pacific Mail	90	200	Lake Shore	97
100	do. b3	90¼	200	do. b3	97¼
300	West. U. Tel.	39¾	300	C., R. I. & P. ex d	128¼
100	do. b3	39¾	300	do.	128
100	do. b15	39¾	100	do. b4	128¼
600	N. Y. Cent'l.	160¾	100	do. b5	128¼
100	do. b4	160¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	84¼
200	do. b3	160¾	300	do.	84¼
100	do. b5	160½	200	do.	84¼
100	Hudson	138¾	1200	do.	84¾
200	Reading	91¾	100	do. s5	84¾
50	Bnkrs' & Brkr A.	107	600	do.	84½
10	do.	106¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94
100	T., W. & W.	66¾	1200	do.	93½
100	Mil. & S. P. b3	72	200	do.	93¾
200	do.	71¾	300	do. s3	93¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	80¼			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	100	Chi. & N. W.	83¾
100	do. b3	31	1700	Erie	33¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	15	1300	do.	33¾
400	West. U. Tel. c	39	200	do. s3	33¾
100	do.	39¼	200	do.	33⅝
100	Pacific Mail	89¾	600	do. b10	33⅝
200	do. b3	89¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	32¼
400	Reading	91¾			

FRIDAY, April 2—P. M.

There was a sharp renewal of the pressure for Money from the Brokers this morning, and the same high differences between cash and one and three days' contracts in the Railway Stocks which prevailed yesterday, were again freely paid up to 2 o'clock P. M. These amounted to one-eighth of one ₱ cent. to three-sixteenths of one ₱ cent. per day, as the rule of the Exchange, with exceptions as high as one-quarter of one ₱ cent. until Saturday. The cost of carrying the Public Funds over the day was less extravagant, but the urgent demand for Money early in the forenoon caused some cash sales of the 5-20s to be made as low as 112½ @112⅝ for the 1865-67 July and January Bonds; whereas, at the close of the day, with a partial, or, as some of the Brokers called it, a decided relaxation in the stringency in Money, the bidding rates for these Bonds advanced to 112⅞@113 ₱ cent. On the State Bond list there was a strong pressure to sell the new North Carolina Bonds, and under advices of further imprudent issues by the State authorities and the closeness in Money, the cash sales ran down to 51¾ ₱ cent. But these Bonds were rather the exception among the Border States, and Tennessees, Missouris, and Virginias were comparatively steady, and the Louisianas closed firm. In the Mortgage Bonds (Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents) of the Union Pacific Road, there was something of a flurry this morning in the Street quotations, and all sorts of sensational rumors against the credit of the Company, most of which, we believe, originated in pure malice, and none of which had other foundation than the presentation of a draft of $40,000 on the Company, after Bank hours yesterday in the absence of the Treasurer, which it is said laid over until this morning. We could trace no actual sales of the Bonds on this incident, and at the close of the day the whole business of the Company was in the usual regular order, notwithstanding the circumstance that one or more of the Deputy Sheriffs of the City and County of New-York, under the orders of Judge BARNARD, at the instance of the redoubtable FISK, Jr., were thundering at the strong box of the office in Nassau-street.

The sales of Gold were advanced, for a short time this morning, to 131⅞@132 ₱ cent.; the buyers for cash paying 9@12 ₱ cent. per annum interest to carry over their balances. The sales subsequently declined to 131¼@131⅝ ₱ cent. The rumored shipments from England noticed in our last report are not fully confirmed to-day, and in the absence of specific reports by Cable beyond about $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, we incline to the belief that the American Exchanges had less to do with the advance of the Bank rate of Interest in London yesterday than was at first supposed. On the other hand, the probability is stronger to-day that the Secretary will soon order the prepayment of the Gold Interest due in May, if not in July also, where the holders of Coupons are willing to abate 6 ₱ cent. per annum on the amount of Coupons presented. The Bull interest in the Gold Room represent that the trouble in Cuba is of serious bearing, politically, and that the advance of the Bank of England rate of interest is significant of financial trouble. But, on a common sense view of the situation, there is really nothing in either of these alleged causes for putting up Gold. The Administration of President GRANT will move with the utmost circumspection in regard to the troubles in Cuba, and the American Funds in Europe have been no more affected by the change from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. per annum interest by the Bank of England, than British Consols, say ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and this decline, we dare predict, will be more than recovered in a few days. The sensational stuff indulged by one of our neighbors, about distrust in the great European banking-house dealing in and lending upon American Stocks, and the "turn of the screw" of the English Bank on these speculations, as he is pleased to treat them, is rather out of the way of respectable journalism, especially where it follows so closely upon the extravagant arguments and elaborate figures of the same writer, a few weeks ago, to show that these great Bankers must and would soon absorb all our Public Funds at *any* price, short of their par value in Gold, that they could buy them for in this market!

There was more business in the Foreign Exchanges to-day than for several days previous, though generally on very cheap, as well as irregular terms. The 60-day rates on London Bankers, ranged 107⅝ to 107¾ ₱ cent., some of the leading drawers advancing to 107⅞ ₱ cent. net at the close of business, and from 108 to 108¼, on actual cash sales, for short sight.

The Railway market was feverish throughout the day; some cheap sales having been made on the Money market in the morning, while rising figures were made in the afternoon as the rumor gained currency of less pressure for Money. In the Miscellaneous Stocks, Pacific showed much firmness, and Western Telegraph and Mariposa were steady. The fluctuations in the Railways were 1@2 ₱ cent. between the early and late Boards.

After the Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅝	113
American Gold Coin	131⅝	131⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅝	64
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	86¾	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	61½	60¼
New-York Central	160	160½
Reading Railway	91¼	91⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	126½	128¼
Northwest Common	83⅝	84⅝
Northwest Preferred	93⅝	93⅞
Michigan Southern	95⅝	96
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	124	124½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	*86⅝	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	89	90¼
St. Paul Preferred	79¾	80¼
St. Paul Common	71¾	72⅜
Toledo and Wabash	66¾	66¾
Cleveland and Toledo	*96¾	97⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32½
Mariposa Preferred	34½	34⅛

* Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1868	112¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 coup., 1862	118¼	End. coup., 1871	122
5-20 coup., 1864	113¼	End. coup., 1874	116¼
5-20 coup., 1865	115¼	10-40 reg.	104⅝
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	112¾	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	112¾	6s Currency	104⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	113		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100¼	Rhode Island 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100¼	Alabama 5s	69¾
Ill. War Loan	100¼	Alabama 8s	98
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109¼
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109¼
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou.	65¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101¼
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new bds.	64	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101¼
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101¼
North Carolina 6s	60¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101¼
North Car. 6s. n. bds.	52	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101¼
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Louisiana 6s	70¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	95
California 7s	124		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Mech. Bk'g As'n	120
Manhattan	141	American Exchange	116
Merchants'	126¼	Bank of the Republic	117
Mechanics'	131	Metropolitan	141¼
Union	130	People's	141
America	145	Shoe and Leather	130
City	200	Corn Exchange	131
Phœnix	106	Commonwealth	114
North River	106	Park	157
Fulton	160	Central National	109¼
National	112	Fourth National	103¼
Seventh Ward	112	Ninth National	111
State of New-York	114	Tenth National	97
Commerce	122	Oriental	149¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Gal. & Chi. extended.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Chi. R. I. & P.	93¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	87	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100¼	Clev. & Pit. C.S. Fund	83
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M.	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98¼	Chi. & Alton inc.	91 x
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	79¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	93¼	Long Dock bonds.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	94	Western Union bonds.	86¾
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90¾	Connecticut War L'n.	100
Tol., W. & W. c.c. S'k. F.	79	Dub. & Sioux C.R., pf.	100
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	100	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	89 x
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87½	Buffalo & Erie, stock.	95
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	83 x

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $987,781; total payments, $662,613; balance, $86,562,769. The receipts include, for Customs, $470,000; for gold notes, $44,100.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,173,266. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'WN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,091	$413,256	661	$235,345	871	$319,050
Man. of Cot'n	1,265	374,521	412	112,618	356	96,281
Man. of Silk	662	480,147	48	66,645	75	85,699
Man. of Flax	914	238,039	337	79,906	405	98,026
Miscellan'us	793	147,087	313	25,702	998	34,670
Total	4,725	$1,653,050	1,771	$520,216	2,705	$633,726
		520,216				1,653,050
Total entered		$2,173,266	Total marketed			$2,286,776

A convenient pamphlet for reference for the use of all parties interested as scrip and policy holders in the New-York Marine Insurance Companies has been carefully compiled by Messrs. GEORGE E. COOK & Co., Insurance Scrip Brokers, No. 49 Wall-street. The pamphlet embraces the reports, at length, of all the Companies to the 1st of January, 1869. The pamphlet is for free distribution at the office of Messrs. COOK.

The decease is announced to-day of Mr. ANDREW F. MEINCKE, the popular, well-known Ship and Freight Broker, of the old-established firm of Messrs. FUNCH, MEINCKE & Co.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad for the fourth week in March:

1869	$393,927 14
1868	289,002 59
Increase	$104,924 55
Month of March.	
1869	$1,149,258 03
1868	850,192 67
Increase	$299,065 36

Messrs. MARQUAND, HILL & Co., bankers and brokers, have removed to No. 37 Wall-street, corner of Jauncey-court.

The following Circular has reference to the recent bad conduct of the Erie administration toward the Preferred Stockholders, and the outrage committed on their contract and legal rights:

To the Holders of Erie Preferred Stock:

The fact of the present great depression of your stock has been the occasion of a recent consultation on the part of so many holders of the preferred stock as could be conveniently got together, and several thousand shares of the stock were represented by those eminently entitled to your confidence, and entire harmony of views was found to prevail.

A free exchange of suggestions, on the occasion referred to, by gentlemen acquainted with both the legal and the practical bearing of all the questions connected with the present condition and value of our stock, terminated in the conclusions and action we will now bring to your notice; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to bring them to your attention, and to take measures to secure and establish the rights of the preferred stockholders, if your hearty aid and coöperation can be secured.

1. There cannot be much doubt that the present unexampled depression of the preferred stock is, to some extent, due to the facts that the affairs of the Company have been managed secretly, by three or four men, without the advice of the Board of Directors, since October last; that large amounts of common stock have been secretly issued and put upon the market during that period, that extraordinary leases and contracts have been made, under which, if ratified, the Company is believed to have become liable to the amount of several millions, and to the further fact that the management of the Company does not appear to command public confidence, but rather awakens suspicion; and those causes have carried down all the issues of the Company together. Yet all these facts fail far short of accounting for the great depression of your stock, and the difference of from thirty to thirty-five per cent. between its market value and the market value of the fifth mortgage bonds; those bonds selling at eighty-five and over, while the preferred stock hardly sells at from fifty to fifty-two, when heretofore the difference in the market value of the two securities has been scarcely half that amount.

2. That the main reasons of this great depreciation of the preferred stock below the value of the fifth mortgage bonds are these two:

First—The practical refusal of the Company to treat the preferred stock as being entitled to dividends according to the contract and laws under which it was issued—that is, at once after the payment of mortgage interest, and before the millions of recently created claims—whereby the stock has been thrown down and buried under the vast mass of leases, guarantees and other undertakings and engagements into which the Company has entered within the last year; and

Second—The refusal of the Company to pay or declare any dividend on the preferred stock for the past year. The preferred stock has never before failed to receive a dividend since the Company got into working order and made the first dividend; and we believe, if the rights of the preferred stockholders were properly recognized or established, that even the management of the present year would have given us a dividend.

In our opinion, and that of the other stockholders we have been able to consult, the causes of this sudden and enormous depression of our stock are mainly under our control, if we unite to vindicate our rights.

Proceedings can be taken to secure the dividend earned the last year; but what we regard as of paramount importance, and as demanding our first attention, is the obtaining of a judgment of court that the preferred stockholders are entitled to claim a seven per cent. dividend out of the net earning in each year, at once upon the payment of mortgage interest and operating expenses of the Erie Railway, and before its earnings are absorbed in satisfying the several millions of charges imposed upon it since our stock was issued, as it was issued under the guarantee of a contract and statute provision that gave us (as being the former owners of judgments and convertible sinking fund bonds) a position in the new Company that corresponded to our position in the old Company—which was next to the mortgage bondholders.

Let that position of the preferred stock be conclusively established, as it was originally recognized, and the preferred stock will at once, we think, rise in market value, and stand in the market but little below the fifth mortgage bonds, and a dividend, except under the grossest mismanagement, will be sure. But if we submit to having all the liabilities the Company or those in power have attempted to create, and may choose to create, put in between us and the mortgage bondholders, our stock may remain where it has fallen, and go lower, and dividends are precarious if not hopeless.

The fifth or fourth mortgage bondholders would not allow millions of claims to be put between them and the mortgage above them, and why should we submit to the like injustice?

We must have our position and rights placed beyond a contingency by an authority the Company cannot call in question at pleasure, and thus destroy the value of our stock. We must have a decision of the highest Court. Nothing can make our position worse than it now is, except the putting of more new obligations above us, as is threatened and sure to be done if we submit.

Our stock is not merely one declared by law to be prior to the common stock, but is a stock secured by law and contract a place right after the mortgage interest.

We are instructed, therefore, and intend, with your coöperation, to cause to be taken the proper measures to secure that position for the preferred stock, so that it cannot, to your serious prejudice, be hereafter questioned; and also to take proper measures, if found advisable, for securing any dividend earned for our stock during the past year, and to secure for your stock (in respect to which there has been and can be no overissues by creating new stock) a place and quotation on the Stock Exchange. We think these measures will at once advance its value, and will secure it from further depression.

We have, at the request of those who conferred together, undertaken these labors for the common benefit; but we cannot be expected to resort to any personal solicitation, and we rely upon the cordial and prompt contribution and coöperation of every one of the preferred stockholders, as the interest of all is at stake. It is known that the managers of the Company permit no facilities for acquiring a knowledge of its affairs, and we presume it not possible from that source to get a list of the present holders of the preferred stock, especially as the Stock Exchange has felt compelled to exclude the stock from the Board.

We were empowered and requested to solicit a contribution of twenty-five cents on each share of stock, (being one-fourth of one per cent.,) as likely to afford a reasonable amount to meet expenses; and C. P. LEVERICH, Esq., at the Bank of New-York, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer, to receive and disburse the money under our direction.

Prompt action is desirable; and we wish you to distinctly understand that we shall not be willing to incur expenses unless we have the means to meet them.

We have then to request all such stockholders as desire to promote our proceedings, or are willing to aid to protect their own property—

1. To at once send in to Mr. LEVERICH the names of all preferred stockholders known to them, and the number of the shares and the address of such owner.
2. To send in to Mr. LEVERICH, as Treasurer, a sum equal to twenty-five cents (that is, one-fourth of one per cent.) on the shares of their own stock and the stock of those they represent, and to procure others to do the same.
3. To furnish to EATON & TAILER, No. 11 Pine-street, any information likely to be useful in respect of the matters herein referred to.

And again let us repeat, that prompt action is desirable, and that we cannot be expected to do more about securing means than in this wise calling attention to the subject, as important to you as to us.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
I. N. PHELPS,
H. T. MORGAN,
C. P. LEVERICH,
EDWARD CUNARD,
RICHARD LATHERS,
GEORGE MOSLE,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
P. K. DICKINSON,
Dated NEW-YORK, March, 1869. Committee.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1869.

The $300 reward offered Dec. 7, 1867, is revoked; and I hereby, with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, offer for information that shall lead to the forfeiture of any distillery whose proprietor has not given the notice required by law to the Assessor of his district, and which information shall also lead to the conviction and sentence of any person engaged in operating the said distillery, such reward as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem suitable, but in no case exceeding $300.

For information that shall lead to the conviction and sentence of any person engaged in operating such distillery, such reward as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem suitable, not exceeding $200.

Such rewards to be paid upon the receipt of the certificate of the United States District Attorney having charge of the case, that the person so claiming is the person who furnished the information upon which a conviction has been had, and, in case of forfeiture of the property, that such forfeiture has been adjudged. In cases in which the property seized, being less than $500 in value, is disposed of by the collector under the provisions of section 63, of the act of July 13, 1866, the certificate of the collector to that fact will be received, and also to the fact that the person claiming the reward is the person who furnished the information leading to such forfeiture.

If any case should be compromised, the informer will be entitled to his lawful share of the money so received, but to no special reward under this circular.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Approved: GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, March 22, 1869.

To ALEXANDER FULTON, Esq., Supervisor Internal Revenue.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant has been received. You state that leaf tobacco, in its natural state—that is, neither stemmed nor butted—being put into a cutting-machine, is cut up, butts, stems and all. It is then run through a riddle or sieve, and the heavier or thicker portions of the stems, with part of the leaf still attached, are separated from the finer portions of the leaf. These thicker portions of stem are again run through the same cutting-machine, or through another riddle, by which it is made as small as that portion of the leaf which had previously passed through the riddle; and having been thus broken or cut up small enough, it is mixed with that portion of the leaf which first passed through the riddle, thus completing smoking tobacco made of leaf with all the stems in, no portion of the stems excluded; but all butts, stems, and leaf mixed in one mass.

You wish to know if smoking tobacco, produced in the manner thus described, is liable to the tax of sixteen cents or the tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

By the act of July 20, 1868, a tax of sixteen cents per pound is imposed on all smoking tobacco, exclusive of stems, or of leaf with all the stems in, and so sold, the leaf not having been previously stripped, butted or rolled, and from which no part of the stems has been separated by sifting, stripping, dressing, or in any other manner, either before, during or after the process of manufacturing.

The smoking tobacco provided for in this clause, and taxed at the rate of sixteen cents per pound, must be made exclusively of stems, or if made partly of leaf and partly of stems, it must not only contain the leaf with all the stems in, but it must have been manufactured by a process which precludes the idea or possibility of any separation of a portion of the butts or stems from the final product.

The condition requires that no part of the stems shall have been separated by sifting, stripping, dressing or in any other manner, either before, during or after the process of manufacturing. The machine or instrument employed in the manufacture receives the natural leaf, and by a continuous process, or by a series of processes, involving no separation, it carries forward what it has thus received to completion, and delivers the final product, containing all the leaf and all the stems, ready to be packed for sale, and it must be so sold.

If the stems are stripped from the leaf and rolled, pressed, colored, or otherwise prepared, and then cut or ground and mixed with the leaf, properly reduced, or, if after such preparation of the stems, they are mixed with the leaf, and both together cut or ground, the product is a smoking tobacco liable to the tax of 32 cents per pound.

If, during the process of manufacture, the stems or any portion thereof are removed or separated from the leaf and subjected to a separate process of manufacture, and afterward mixed with the leaf from which it was separated, the tobacco so manufactured is liable to a tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

If any portion of the stems is sifted or screened from the entire mass of leaf and stems, after being cut or ground, the tobacco so produced is liable to a tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

When once a separation has been made of the stems from the leaf, or any portion thereof, no person, however skillful and expert he may be, can determine, with any degree of certainty, whether a complete restoration has been made, and the separated parts again restored. Therefore, the law provides that the smoking tobacco taxable at the rate of sixteen cents per pound must not only be made of the leaf, with all the stems in, but that the process of manufacture must be such as to preclude the possibility of any separation of the stems, or any portion thereof.

Tobacco manufactured in the manner described by you implies a separation of the stems from the leaf, and renders it possible for the manufacturer, whenever he pleases, to put upon the market a class of tobacco containing more or less of stems, at pleasure. I am, therefore, of opinion that tobacco thus manufactured is liable to a tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

Yours, respectfully, T. HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 25th ult., that the cost of fertilizers purchased by a farmer and used by him in any year of income may be deducted from income of that year, as an expense of business, if never before deducted. Respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JULIUS A. PECK, Esq., Cedar Town, Ga.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1869.

SIR: The letter of N. HERSHEHEIT, Esq., of Stillwater, Minn., a dealer in tobacco, referred by you to this office, has been received.

In reply to the inquiry contained therein I have to say that all smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco and snuff in the hands of dealers must be stamped before being sold or offered for sale, though a tax may have been previously paid on the same.

Unstamped plug tobacco in the hands of dealers need not be stamped until July 1, 1869.

Very respectfully, T. HARLAND,
Inspecting Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. RAMSEY, U. S. Senator, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1869.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 24th inst. that section 95 of the act of July 20, 1868, provides that after April 1, 1869, all cigars of every description shall be taken to have been either manufactured or imported after the passage of the said act, and *shall be stamped accordingly*.

All cigars in the hands of dealers after April 1, not stamped with the stamp required by the act of July 20, 1868, must be so stamped before being sold or offered for sale. Stamps for this purpose must be procured of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at the expense of the holder of the cigars, and no provision is made in the law for reimbursing him.

Very respectfully,
T. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is tne same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Since the close of our sales for the Company we have been buying and selling these bonds at our counter at market rates. Paying seven per cent. gold interest in New-York, free of taxation, we recommend them to our customers as the cheapest security in the market.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	20	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,075	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	210	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	62
Cornmeal, bags	1,541	Cut Meats, pkgs	6
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	60
Corn, bushels	13,128	Beef, tcs. and bbls	125
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	5,497	Petroleum, bbls	1,923

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 48c.@50c. for yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The main inquiry has been from the Southern and near-by trade. Western buyers have been purchasing sparingly. Prices of desirable stock have been quoted firm, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 60; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request at firm prices, including common Hard at $13@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and heavy, including Adamantine at 20c.@22½c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in good demand, including Rosendale at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Holders have been firm in their views, as a rule, though the transactions have been quite limited. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Stocks of Coffee in first hands, 112,656 bags, and 42,878 mats, against 102,932 bags and 15,000 mats same time last year. Included in the stock were 70,742 bags Rio, against 81,891 bags same time last year.

COTTON—Has been in less favor with buyers, and has been quoted lower, closing dull. Sales, 2,522 bales, including 1,590 bales to shippers, 614 bales to spinners, and 318 bales to speculators. Also, 150 bales Low Middling, for June delivery, on private terms, ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25½@25¾	25¾@26	26@26¼	26¼@26½
Good Ordinary	26½@26¾	26¾@27	27@27¼	27¼@27½
Low Middling	27½@27¾	27¾@28	28@28¼	28¼@28½
Middling	28½@28¾	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,719
Receipts last week	11,345
Receipts preceding week	12,047
Receipts since Jan. 1	237,159
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,040,436
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	68,479
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	257,402
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	115,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,891,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,888,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	967,000
Exports same time last year	1,281,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	401,000
Estimated stock same time last year	319,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,180
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FISH—There has been rather more call for the leading kinds at a shade stronger prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand and depressed and lower in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 10@$6 70; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 95 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 15
Extra State	6 10@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@10 25
Extra Genesee	7 20@10 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@13 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls., at $6 60@$7 20 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is moderately inquired for at $6 90@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 650 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in better demand at $5@$7 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 800 bbls. Cornmeal is in fair request at $4 15@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected and quoted dull to-day at irregular and lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 75@$1 85; Amber do. at $1 65@$1 68; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 47, in small lots, delivered; White Genesee at $1 75, and White California at $1 67½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, on a less active inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 87½c.@90c. for New Mixed Western; 88c.@94c. for Old do., in store and delivered, the inside price for very poor, and 93c.@92c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Western Rye is inactive at $1 40@$1 41½ ₱ bushel. Barley is very quiet at drooping prices. Barley Malt has been inactive at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c., in store, and 77½c. delivered, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are quiet at previous prices. Stock here and in Boston, 10,500 bales Bagging, and 12,000 bales Bags.

HAY—Bale Hay is inactive at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 15 for poor to prime, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been dull to-day at 75c.@$1 15 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unaltered figures, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 3c.@8c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 5c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Since our last, the trade has become very much depressed by the extreme stringency in the money market, and with the exception of a small demand for consumption, there has been literally nothing doing, and quotations for the present may be considered nominal. The time is fast approaching when the Hop growers of this country must decide either pro or con as to what course they will pursue the coming season, relative to this most precarious crop. Lengthy articles of advice on this subject to growers appear in many papers circulating in the Hop growing districts of New-York and Wisconsin, advising either the total or partial abandonment of the culture, and encouraging the growth of Breadstuffs instead. Yet we doubt if there is to-day, as strong a disposition on the part of growers to plow up, as existed a month or two ago; for the reason that many indulge in the belief that high prices will rule the coming crop, in consequence of a large proportion of the present stock having passed into the hands of speculators. Growers who are sanguine in this belief, do not perhaps take into consideration the possibility that under the present acreage, (both in this country and in Europe,) the coming yield may be as large, or even greater than that of 1858, in which event the market will be in the same condition, or possibly worse than it is to-day. A striking instance came under our notice the other day, illustrating what we believe to be the feeling and disposition of ninety-nine growers out of every hundred. In conversation with a Hop grower, it was suggested by him that 'with the large circulation of these reports, we were in position to place before the eyes of every grower in the country the good, sound advice—"plow up."' Thanking him for the compliment, we put this question direct—Will you plow up your yard? 'No,' said he, 'I lost a great deal in Hops the past season, and I design looking for my money where I have lost it, and intend running my yard the coming year to its full extent; besides,' said he, 'most of my neighbors talk of plowing up—prices will be better—and if I keep my yard, I shall at least make good my loss of the past season.' Further comment is useless—our friends the growers 'must see the point,' and with this we leave the subject to their good judgment and discretion. Exports last week, 2,188 bales; receipts this week, about 1,600 bales. The following is from our London correspondent under date of March 20, 1869: 'The general tone of our market during the past week has been healthy, but the demand for our own produce is not strong. American and European continue, however, to attract a fair share of attention, and although the inquiry at present is not equal to that of a short time since, prices are well supported in face of the fast diminishing stock on offer, fine samples especially commanding ready sale. Prices now range from 54s. to 58s. for fine American samples, and really choice range as high as 70s. Bavarians are offering at 40s. to 50s., and the supply of Continental continues to be well kept up.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $3 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The market has been very quiet for Sole, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been very little doing in this line to-day; prices have not varied much. We quote old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. Stock, 14,227 hhds. and 583 bbls. Messrs. AMANN & Co. quote thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	55c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	55c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more request and firmer, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 40@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl. The export movement in low grade Resins is quite extensive.

OILS—Have been quiet but firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 65; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and irregular at 18c.@18¼c. for Crude in bulk, 22c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 50, closing at $31 25 for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; $30 75@$31 for Thin Mess; and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, on private terms, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are inactive and nominal at 13½c.@13¾c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meat continue in limited demand at former prices; sales equal to 145 packages, at 16¼c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet at previous prices; sales, 75 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.@16½c., and Short-Rib at 16¾c.@16⅞c., ₱ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@19¼c. for Poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c. for City, and 8¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, on private terms, ₱ lb. Beef is dull at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese are quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	45@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	37@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	45@48
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	42@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	37@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	35@38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	30@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	28@32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	26@28
Common Western, ₱ lb	23@25
Western Rolls, ₱ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31@35
Canada, Common, ₱ lb	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Good to Prime	43@48

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

Stocks in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total Old & New. April 1, 1869.	March 1, 1869.	April 1, 1868.
Clear	101	258	359	130	291
Mess	1,280	24,482	25,762	17,755	35,262
Thin Mess	....	611	611	711	1,642
Prime Mess	....	1,864	1,864	1,493	7,198
Prime	596	2,643	3,239	2,117	4,787
Rumps	....	534	534	576	1,250
Refuse Mess	3	67	70	16	197
Do. Prime Mess	....	53	53	35	210
Refuse Prime	....	359	359	300	438
Other refuse	....	111	111	123	434
Uninspected	....	21,513	21,813	23,012	22,239
Grand total, bbls.	1,980	52,795	54,775	46,268	75,943

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	Total Old & New. April 1, 1869.	March 1, 1869.	April 1, 1868.
Rep. Mess	3,740	8,677	12,417	12,023	7,123
Rep. Chic. Mess	3,936	4,461	8,397	7,994	14,420
Refuse Mess	772	1,724	2,496	2,637	889
Refuse Prime	....	585	585	....	....
Other Refuse	76	552	638	839	416
Tcs. Prime Mess	....	9,325	9,325	5,732	2,472
Country Mess	93	871	964	987	1,262
Uninspected tcs.	....	12,447	12,447	20,434	3,146
Uninspec. bbls.	....	7,852	7,852	12,691	3,307
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	8,617	46,494	55,111	63,337	33,038

RICE—Has been firm and in moderate demand; sales, 130 tcs. Carolina at $9 25@$9 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, as made up by Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., 3,242 tcs. Carolina, 10,840 bags East India, cleaned, and 5,000 bushels rough Carolina.

SALT—Has been quiet at previous rates.

SEEDS—Have been slow of sale, but quoted steady.

SKINS—Have been generally dull, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₱ lb. Also, Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 0c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, including Castile at 13¾c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market has been inactive and heavy to-day, buyers having had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported since our last of 485 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12⅝c.@13¼c.; and 56 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and weak, at from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars in first hands, 33,044 hhds., 54,096 bags, and 42,088 boxes, with 393 hhds. Melado against 20,980 hhds. 24,603 bags, and 17,301 boxes same time last year. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. report the business in Sugars, during March, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado Hhds.
Stock, March 1, 1869	12,405	8,135	27,343	379
Receipts, since	43,286	63,339	26,753	539
Total	55,691	71,474	54,096	918
Sales, since	22,647	29,386	....	525
Stock, April 1, 1869	33,044	42,088	54,096	393
Stock, April 1, 1868	20,980	17,301	30,984	..
Stock, April 1, 1867	29,102	27,388	91,132	70
Stock, April 1, 1866	24,034	42,073	106,337	279
Stock, April 1, 1865	33,827	26,293	102,840	579

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also, 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@18¼c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The depression in Exchange and stringency in Money check operations. Sales of 171 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@14c. ₱ lb. Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice the movements in this market during April, thus: "Kentucky Tobacco has been quite active during last month; sales, including about 300 hhds. resales, come up to 4,000 hhds., of which 2,800 hhds. were taken for export, part old crop heavy Western District and Clarksville Leaf, of which stocks are now but nominal, part new crop Clarksville, of the better grades, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c., with several lots of lower grades at 6¼c.@7c. for Lugs and 7¼c. [illegible] hanced values for one of its most prominent products. There was some inquiry for Low and Medium qualities for shipping, but little could be done, as the views of holders of such goods are far above the exporters' views. The sales and resales will reach near 3,300 bales for consumption; 500 bales were sold for export at from 22c.@28c., gold, in bond; 1,000 bales were transshipped. *Yara Tobacco*—With the exception of one sale of 989 bales, taken on private terms, and which is held for resale, the transactions are of a jobbing character. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* has shown some signs of improvement during the past month. Black work in sound keeping condition, continues in good demand, the stock of which has been considerably reduced. For bright work a better feeling begins to show itself, and some few sales have been made. The trade generally look forward to increased activity for this month. We quote: Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, common and medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c. in bond, ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Has been very dull at about 94c.@95c., free, per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The main business has been in the line of Resin shipments to Continental ports; market irregular. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; a ship, with Deals, from St. John's, N. B., at 68s. 9d. For Cardiff, 3,000 bbls. Resin on p. t. For London, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lb. For Antwerp, 1,600 bags Coffee at 25s. ₱ ton; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Rotterdam, 3,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Ancona, Italy, 1,800 bbls. Resin at 70c. ₱ 280 lbs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; she is capable of taking either capacity; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or would do the cooking for a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 507 West 19th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook and assist with the washing in a small private family; best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 242 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c.; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 262 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS, day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist in dressmaking, flouncing, buttonholes; can fix work for sewing-machine in general. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 507 West 19th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 39 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as waitress, and would have no objection to light chamberwork; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 344 East 23d-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; understands taking care of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; would go to Europe or California with an invalid lady or children; call for two days; good City reference. Address No. 202 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as child's nurse or to take entire charge of a baby; has satisfactory City references. Can be seen at No. 339 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 352 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress for a small family. Address, for two days, B., Box 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse in a respectable family; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen from 10 to 4 P. M., at No. 141 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 231 6th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 14 Suffolk-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days at 308 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook or as a first-class laundress; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 38 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook; willing to do the coarse washing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in the country; good reference. Call at No. 278 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; country preferred; City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 222 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH wet nurse, (married, first birth,) in a first-class family; speaks no English. Apply or address 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 327 East 9th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or gardener; is a good milker; can be well recommended from last employer's. Call or address J. S., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, W. S., care of harness maker, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, Scotch, on a gentleman's place in the country; best reference. Address F. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ATTENDANT on an invalid gentleman by a middle-aged man, (a native of St. Gallo;) is willing to go anywhere, but prefers Europe; has had much experience, both as private nurse and in hospital; refers by permission to Dr. Fordyce Barker; speaks English and German. As he is now in the country, address in first instance to R. C. L., Box No. 323 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in City or country, with a family; understands the treatment of horses and carriages; has thirteen years' reference—nine from former and four from last place; has first-class City reference. Can address or call for this week for T. C., No. 352 45th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A family, a situation on a farm; would take care of a small place; has several years' experience; understands the caring of cows and horses; is a good driver and a real plowman; is a good gardener; will be found honest, capable and obliging; will come well recommended. Address Captain CLARK, South Orange.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as gardener; will be disengaged on the 6th of April at his own request; has long experience and first-class reference from his present and former employers; has a thorough knowledge of cows and horses. Any gentleman wishing his services will address W., Gardener, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman in the prime of life, who has a thorough knowledge of stock and crops of all kinds; who is capable of taking the whole charge of any person's place; is married, but has no children; undeniable reference will be given. Call on ROBERT ROSS, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of long experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, or anything about a gentleman's place; the best of City reference to prove it. Address W. M., or call at flower store No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; small family; understands the care and management of green-house, graperies, fruit trees and vegetables, and management of private place; not afraid of work; best City reference. Address W. Y., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE INDUStrious young man and wife, situations—the man as coachman and groom, or gardener, the wife as cook or dairymaid; both will be found willing and obliging; no children; have testimonials of the highest order. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; is strictly temperate and obliging; first-class reference from his last place. Address A. B., No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED waiter in a private family; can furnish best of reference from last employer; one that understands his business thoroughly. Address for two days M. M. P., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a single man, (German;) understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address or apply to JOSEPH DICKETT, care W. C. Wilson & Brothers, No. 43 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman in a private family; is a competent young man; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Address F. COX, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, with small family; has practical knowledge of his business, the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; also fruit, vegetables and laying out grounds; best reference; married. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can give the best of City references. Call or address MARTIN L., No. 136 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; no objection to the care of a horse or cow; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and plain gardener, the wife for general housework; has the best of City reference; no children; long experience. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHout a family, a situation as coachman or plain gardener or farmer; understands his business in every respect. Address J. H., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a man entirely capable, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 943 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION; best of reference; can go in immediately. Address C. E. B., care J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, in City or country; best of City reference. Address JAMES, 305 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD, 16 years of age, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; can give good reference. Address JAMES STARRS, No. 223 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN as traveling salesman, stock clerk, shipping, receiving or entry clerk; is thoroughly competent of filling either. Address O. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO VISIT CLERgymen, teachers and school officers in New-England, and to correspond with them from Boston; preference given to one who understands music, and has experience in text-book introduction; salary liberal. Address E. P. W., care of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, 14 or 15 years of age, to run of errands, and make himself generally useful in a book store; must write a fair hand, be clean and tidy, and reside with his parents; one preferred whose home is above 23d-st. Apply at No. 1 Spruce st., up stairs.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED in a commission paper warehouse; must thoroughly understand the business, and have a good connection. Address PAPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, stating age, experience, references, lowest salary, &c.; none other noticed.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS IN a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; must have City references. Apply at No. 261 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best references required. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., at 8 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family about to move out of the City; a faithful, capable girl can have a good home. Inquire at No. 196 2d-av., 7 to 9 evening.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; no washing; City reference required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 19 West 33d-st.

COOK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly. Apply, with references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn, corner of Orange, near Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FIRST-class washer and ironer, and willing and obliging. Call at No. 138 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at No. 170 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with City reference, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 70 West 11th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing, every style, at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Printers and Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

MY WATCH AND CLOTHES WERE stolen. I applied to No. 155 Bowery, on WIDGER, Clairvoyant, and recovered them through her.
JOHN RILEY, Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROTHERHEAD & CO'S LIBRARY,

No. 129 East 17th-st.; 22,000 volumes English, French and German. All the English and American new books and periodicals.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

Perpetual Almanac.

Made of metal. Size of five-cent coin. Send 15 cents for sample.
STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 260 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Retail Business

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NEW MARBLE BUILDING

BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1819,
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.

Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.

Real Laces of all kinds now open at low prices. No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel, Maison de Dentelles.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS AND hats at reduced prices. We must reduce stock. Pattern bonnets and hats; elegant bonnets.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY.
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR
SPRING SALES, 1869,

Suitable to every style of FURNISHING, RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH, prior to removal to No. 739 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,200 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF A DISTILLERY, consisting of a ten-horse engine, pump, tubs, lead, iron and copper pipes; will be sold very cheap; engine at the iron foundry No. 338 East 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, A TEA and dry grocery store, on one of the best corners up town, fitted up in good style, with four years' lease. Apply at No. 440 8th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL F. SMOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph M. Weeks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869.
mh27-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Barnum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869.
ap3-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,980.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS M. GREENE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To the creditors of Elias M. Greene: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias M. Greene, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and within said district, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
ap3-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1869.
ap3-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. HOPPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th February, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William T. Stoutenburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau-st.) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMIL MENDHEIM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcham, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALPHONSE BRETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. SCRIBNER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HAIG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Haig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1869.
mh27-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL MESSMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel Messmore, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st. mh27-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED and AVERY D. PUTNAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Augustus M. Halsted and Avery D. Putnam, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. HASBROUCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick S. Hasbrouck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WESTHEIMER and ISAAC LAUTERBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SIMONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Simons, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, solicitor for bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway, New-York. mh20-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SALOMON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Salomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARRETT YERANCE and PETER V. YERANCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Garrett Yerance and Peter V. Yerance, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 12th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,106.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND DRUCKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Drucker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869.
HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.
mh20-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. GOOTMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham H. Gootman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HAIG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Haig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY THORNTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Anthony Thornton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,284.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph E. Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of March, 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George A. Phillips, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARIANNE, (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—OPERA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
EVENING—THE MARBLE HEART. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
WILLOW COPSE. Leading characters by Mr. and Miss Couldock.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Desmonde and Mr. Lewis.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
HAMLET. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHENY SOIREES.
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IRVING HALL.
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GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

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No. 585 Broadway.
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BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
INAUGURATION BALL, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Marshal SERRANO informed the Spanish Cortes yesterday that orders for the holding of elections had been sent out to Cuba, and that Deputies from that island were expected to arrive at an early day. The difficulties of the Persian border are in a fair way to be settled by a mixed Commission of Turkish and Persian subjects.

Another dreadful colliery explosion has taken place in Lancashire, England. Twenty-eight persons were killed and many more injured.

CUBA.

INNOCENCIO CASANOV, an American citizen, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the seizure of the steamer *Comandatario*. Fresh troops were arriving from Spain, and the insurgents were receiving recruits and allies constantly. The Imperialists were massing in the Cienfuegos district. British gunboats are cruising the islands, ready for an emergency.

MEXICO.

Col. MEYER, formerly of the United States Army, is to be banished from Mexico on account of alleged conspiracy. Executions without trial continue to take place in Yucatan by orders of Governor CERALLOS. The sale of Mexican territory to the United States meets with favor.

A rumor prevails that Señor ROMERO would go to Washington again as one of the Commissioners under the treaty for the settlement of claims. General CANTO, the murderer of General PATONI, has confessed his guilt. General ESCOBEDO had arrived at the capital for the purpose of settling the affairs of the State of San Luois Potosi.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. HOWARD presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of the construction of a ship canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. The Indian Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business, and after certain modifications from Mr. FESSENDEN, which were agreed to, the bill was passed. At 3:30 the Senate went into Executive Session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. FINKELNBURG introduced a bill to prevent vexatious land litigations, which was referred. Mr. PERRY presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, relating to Indian reservations, and to navigation between the United States and Canada. Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the River and Harbor appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-day. The discussion on the contested election cases from the Twenty-first that JOHN COVODE is prima facie entitled to the seat. After a short debate the subject was recommitted. Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its branch line from a point near Portland, Oregon, to Puget's Sound, Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was resumed. The report of the Committee being and to connect the same with its main line west of the Cascade Mountains—the Company not to be entitled to any money, subsidies, bonds or lands, except such lands as may be included in the right of way. Passed. No quorum being present at 4:30, an adjournment took place.

GENERAL.

The most severe earthquake shock since the great one of October last was experienced in San Francisco on the first of the month. No serious damage has as yet been ascertained. Great alarm pervaded the community. Advices state that new silver developments in the White Pine region have been reported, and people are rushing there in great numbers.

On Monday a freight train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road while ascending a grade became stalled, and the train was cut in two, the forward part proceeding to the next station, leaving two men in charge of the remainder. While standing on the grade some of the breaks gave way, and the cars commenced running down hill. Before reaching the bottom they came in collision with an ascending freight train, resulting in throwing the engine into the creek, and literally smashing up ten freight cars and injuring twelve or fifteen others. The engineer reversed his engine, threw his fireman from the train, and jumped off himself, both escaping without injury.

The negro Needham Brown, who was committed to Dooly County (Ga.) jail on the 24th instant, for murdering one white child and committing a rape on another, was taken out of jail on the morning of the 25th, by a disguised mob, and carried about half a mile west of Vienna, and hung to the limb of an oak tree.

General A. S. WEBB assumed command at Richmond yesterday. Governor WELLS was reinstated by him.

An accident took place yesterday on the express train on the Connecticut River Railroad, near Windsor Locks. The train was thrown off the track by a sprung rail, and fourteen passengers injured.

CHARLES STEADMAN and HARRY JENNINGS, convicted of the Gooding robbery, were sentenced to four years' imprisonment yesterday.

LUCY ADELAIDE EVANS, the step-daughter of PYKE, and the principal witness against him, died yesterday at Fitchburg of child-birth. Before her death she reiterated her statements in regard to PYKE.

A double elevator is to be constructed at the "whirlpool," below the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, to enable visitors to get a view of the falls from that point.

Several old army officers, who have seen fifty or more years of service, and who fear that congressional action is about to make them comparative paupers, have petitioned the Military Committee of the House not to reduce their pay on retiring them from service.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, on Monday, was forced to decline an invitation to lecture at Des Moines, Iowa, on account of the injuries he recently received by a railroad accident.

CHRISTOPHER DIGHL, aged 70, residing at Camden, N. J., on Wednesday night last stabbed his son JOHN in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. A family quarrel was the occasion of the affray.

The Court-house at Newton, Dale County, Ala., was burned on last Tuesday night. All the county records were destroyed, not a paper of any kind being saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

To-day is the anniversary of the fall of Richmond.

The Ohio River is rising at Louisville. The water reached the residences on the lower wharf, and the inhabitants of the levee are fleeing from the approaching flood.

The steam propeller *Harriet*, from Providence, bound to New-York, took fire in Long Island Sound, off Point Judeth, and was soon a total loss. The officers and crew escaped on a pilot boat.

The safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was yesterday broken open by the receiver appointed by the court. Books belonging to the company and to the Credit Mobilier were found and taken before the referee. There was much excitement at the company's office pending the operation of forcible entry.

A dinner was given last night, at DELMONICO'S, to Professor A. G. COMPTON, of the College of the City of New-York, in commemoration of his elevation to the chair of Mixed Mathematics in that institution. Messrs. LARREMORE and BOSSE, President and clerk of the Board of Education, were present, together with Professor OGDEN DOREMUS, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD and others. About eighty guests attended.

MICHAEL COBBY was arrested yesterday on a charge of persuading CHATFIELD SMITH, of No. 63 East Houston-street, to give false evidence before the Legislative Committee on the contested seat case of MCCLEOD vs. HALPIN. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial.

At the March Term of the Court of General Sessions, 35 persons were sentenced to the State Prison, 18 to the Penitentiary, and 18 were acquitted.

Cotton was depressed and and lower yesterday, on a restricted business. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in moderate demand; Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were cheaper. The Grocery trade was dull; Sugars favored buyers decidedly. The Dry Goods business was on a moderate scale, and without radical fluctuations in values. In the line of family marketing, a better assortment, especially of fish and vegetables, was presented, and the retail trade was moderately active in the leading articles, at uniform prices. The main ocean freight movements were in the line of shipments of Resin to England and Continental ports.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The letter from a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, which we publish in another column, and which emanates, we understand, from the office of Mr. DURANT, is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it says. It is a defence which leaves almost every material allegation untouched, and which buries in obscurity the matters to be explained. Thus, he informs us, that the Credit Mobilier was organized to furnish funds for one of the contractors, that the Oakes Ames contract was made subject to the approval of the railroad stockholders, that the Davis contract is subject to similar ratification, and, finally, that "the actual profit upon all these contracts has not been fifteen per cent. upon actual disbursements." This is all. Concerning the secret service fund of half a million or more, which was expended in 1864, about the time when Congress agreed to subordinate the lien of the United States to the mortgages issued by the Pacific Companies themselves, our correspondent writes not a word. What money was actually paid or what interests were conceded to influence the votes of members, he takes care not to tell. By whom and how the Credit Mobilier was organised, what it paid for Union Pacific stock, to whom it sold the same and at what price—are points which he ignores. All we learn from our correspondent relates to the outside of the concern. Its inner working, its connection with politicians and the terms of its bargains with them, its enormous gains from the ill-judged bounty of the Government and other sources—are left by his letter enshrouded in mystery.

These, however, are precisely the matters which need elucidation. The unprecedented liberality of the bargain made by the Government, the probability that it will lose every dollar paid or to be paid, and the part which the Pacific Railroads promise to play in the politics of the country, are circumstances which justify greater curiosity than the public usually feel touching the affairs of railroad corporations. Who compose the Credit Mobilier? Are not members of Congress and the contractors, directors and other officials of the Union Pacific its principal members? Is it not a fact that the persons who make the contracts in behalf of the Company, and the contractors with whom they are made, and the stockholders by whom they are approved, a snug and happy family? Is it not true that, as one of the directors had testified, more than thirty millions of dollars have already been divided among the small and select circle who are at once the chief stockholders, the influential managers, the partners in contracts, and the members of the Credit Mobilier? Are not the Congressional proceedings, whether in committee or on the floor, manipulated by parties interested in the profits of the frauds which it is desirable to investigate, and in the suppression of the proceedings which the bill passed by the House is designed to affect? Such are specimens of the inquiries which our former article suggests, every one of which our correspondent, in what purports to be an explanation, conveniently overlooks.

Of course, the country is bound by its bargain. Bad as it is, there is no escape for it. And the ultimate loss of the enormous sums which the National Treasury has supplied to both the Union and Central Roads is, we apprehend, equally inevitable. But the tax-payers, who will have to bear the burden, are entitled to know the history of and the actors in the fraud, the iniquity of which the Congressional Committees have thus far concealed. Of its nature and extent we get the first glimpses from the proceedings in the New-York Courts. The evidence there extorted constitutes our only basis of positive knowledge; and enough has appeared to explain our correspondent's evident desire to change the current of the discussion, and the indecent interference with the course of justice which the House of Representatives so quickly sanctioned.

It is, then, of the highest importance that the investigation begun in the State Courts be prosecuted to the end. We see as yet dimly; let us have all the light which can be extracted from sworn testimony in connection with a work for which the people of the United States are paying lavishly. The action of Congress in regard to the construction of the road has not challenged confidence. The House Committee and the Senate Committee have gone through the forms of inquiry many times to little purpose. They have neither brought forth the truth respecting the bargain with the Government and the history of former legislation, nor taken any efficient step to secure the completion of a first-class road. Our correspondent declares that the Company will fulfill its contract. It is well understood, however, that up to this time the contract has not been fulfilled, so far as the quality of the road is concerned; and it is more than probable that Congress will separate without exacting the guarantees required to finish the road according to the stipulated standard.

Let not Congress aggravate its culpable neglect by arresting the law in its course and wresting the managers of the Union Pacific from the grasp of the Courts before which they have been regularly brought. The idea of *ex post facto* legislation is revolting to justice at any time. But the legislation sought by Mr. DURANT and his friends is even worse. It is an attempt to suppress an examination that is called for in the interest of justice, and to enable a Company which has been too bountifully treated, to circumvent the Courts of this State. A measure so outrageous in principle and so dangerous in operation may be upheld by members of the Credit Mobilier and partners in the fortunes of the Union Pacific; but Senators who would preserve a reputation for clean hands should pause before favoring its enactment.

Colombia and the Canal Question.

The trouble with the Colombian Government is merely the real estate mania we are having all about us. So long as nobody wanted her land, that country was moderate in price; but the first inquiry with a view to purchase, gave her the real estate fever, and now she does not want to sell or rent, except on terms to frighten a New-York or Brooklyn landlord.

The Bogota Senate, as we said yesterday, has refused to ratify the Cushing Treaty, partly on the ground that "danger to the national sovereignty is imminent" from Yankee depredatians, partly because Colombia wants fifty per cent. of the profits instead of thirty, partly because the canal-builders will acquire ownership in half the land bordering on the canal, and partly because Uncle Sam's blue coats and brass buttons are to take up their beats along the canal, while his gunboats guard its exit and entrance. But, after all these "partlys," the trouble *principally* appears to be, according to the shrewd guess of our Panama correspondent, that there is no cash down in the treaty. A million of dollars in hand, especially if some of it found its way to Senatorial hands, would, it is said, secure the treaty. If this be so, it seems to us that we need not yet despair of the consummation. Indeed, if all that Senator SPRAGUE says be true, it is somewhat wonderful that it did not occur to our own negotiators to supply this defect in the treaty, and take means in advance to secure its triumphant and enthusiastic adoption. When we try again, however, we shall arrange a still better treaty, for this one is not entirely free from objections.

It is none the less preposterous, however, for the Colombian Senate to make the complaint it does. One would suppose, from its tone, that this right of Isthmus way was one which it had been intending to use itself, which had been jealously guarded for that purpose, and which is now parted with very reluctantly. Instead of this, it is a privilege which has been hawked about in many markets, has already been granted and not used, and now is worth very little to Colombia unless our Government shall make it valuable by prosecuting the work under national guarantees.

Hands Off.

The postponement till December of the Reconstruction Committee's bill providing a Provisional Government for Mississippi, is a good sign. The bill was irretrievably bad. It provided for the reassembling of the Convention, whose members were to be invested with the power of appointing a Provisional Government for the State; and its operation would certainly have been anarchical and ruinous. It was a device for putting the offices of the State, high and low, in the hands of adventurers and violent men. Compared with this, military government is far preferable. If the State cannot be at once reconstructed, the best course is to leave it to the laws as they are. Under General GRANT'S administration, they are quite equal to the emergency. It should be some proof of this that he has not suggested further legislation on the subject.

As it is with Mississippi so should it be with Georgia, Virginia and Texas. The colloquy between Messrs. SUMNER, ANTHONY and CONKLING, the other day, showed that the feeling in favor of leaving things as they are in all the unreconstructed States, and also in Georgia, gains ground in the Senate; and the vote of 103 to 62 on the Mississippi bill indicates the growing strength of moderate opinions in the House. Time will accelerate this tendency, now that the vigorous enforcement of the law is no longer in doubt.

New-York and the Grain Trade.

The shippers and grain dealers of the Western cities are responding with a heartiness which their interests well explain to the views and propositions of a delegation from this City representing its warehouse and elevating business, and looking to radical changes in the system and mode of consignment and sale of Western products in this market.

Strong as is the interest which is identified with the present system, a vigorous effort to break it down is now in progress. The merchants who have undertaken the reform propose that on the arrival of grain from the West it shall be taken at once to warehouses—that the warehouse, in fact, shall be the distributing point instead of the canal-boat. The cost of storage is to be cut down one-half. A further and more important proposition—and the one which calls forth the most positive antagonism here—is, that the credit system be abolished; that grain receipts be sold for cash only; that the purchaser on the spot, must assume the risks now borne by the distant consignor. Other changes are embraced in the plan, the main purpose of which is to cheapen the cost of the operation, and consequently to increase the profit of the Western dealer; and to terminate the abuses inseparable from the credit system with an option altogether in favor of the buyer.

The West is not slow to appreciate the contemplated changes. The Buffalo Board of Trade indorsed them at the outset, and echoed the opinions expressed by Mr. BARBER and his associates of the New-York Committee respecting the inefficiency of the canal management, the corrupt partisan influences which control it, and the folly of the extortion practiced by the owners of the Buffalo elevators. Chicago and other lake ports have spoken on the same subject in terms that have been chronicled in our telegraphic dispatches. The Milwaukee resolutions, which we printed in full, call for reform in the New-York grain trade and a reduction in the charges on grain passing through Buffalo, and deprecate as oppressive and unwise the tolls levied by the State of New-York on produce passing through its canals. These are undoubtedly the views of all the Western lake ports, and they are in harmony with the general interests of the great grain-growing States.

The Milwaukee resolutions faintly shadow forth the possible result of persistence in the present policy on the part of the State. Unless canal transportation be cheapened, and made less tardy and hazardous, Western trade will be diverted to other routes of transit. The allusion is probably intended to have a double significance—first to the projected enlargement of the Canadian canals; next, to the energy with which the advantages of St. Louis are pushed as the great distributing centre of the Mississippi Valley, and the connection growing up between the grain interest of that city and New-Orleans, where elevators have been built, and whence steamships are to sail direct for Europe. Neither of these routes is at present formidable. St. Louis lacks the aggressive enterprise which has made Chicago what it is; and the Canadian Government has dozed so long over canal improvements that the St. Lawrence route is not likely soon to be available.

It would be unwise, however, to assume that the commercial supremacy of New-York may safely defy the competition of routes leading to other ports. Mr. BARBER, speaking at Buffalo, remarked that though "New-York has been until very lately the distributing point for nearly all the grain used east of her, that trade is fast passing away." "We do not," he added, "do near as much to-day as we did three years ago." Why? Because other channels are opening; and the pushing, ambitious West, endowed with a strength which we of the Atlantic cities are prone to underestimate, "is constantly on the look out for new channels through which to send her products to the sea and to Europe." These considerations should have weight both at Albany and in the judgment of our business men. The legislators who intrigue to push through schemes for State aid to railroads, and devise plans for levying black-mail upon railroads in operation, cannot find time to amend the administration of the State canals. But the canal system must be changed, and its capacity enlarged, or all the railroads combined will fail to maintain the hold of the State upon the carrying trade of the West. Apart from changes that are dependent upon the action of the politicians, those concerned in the grain trade of the City have it in their power to remove much well-grounded complaint, and to place the business on a basis that will command the approval of Western shippers. Nothing could be more suicidal than obstinate indifference to the protests of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis in matters largely subject to their influence.

The Regular Army.

The "Plea for the Regulars," which a correspondent sends to the TIMES, is, if somewhat bitter in spirit and personal in allusion, a proper answer to the disgraceful army debates of the last month, in the House. Such displays of temper and spleen against professional officers as those of Generals SCHENCK and LOGAN, such effrontery as that of General BUTLER, such buffoonery as that of Mr. WINDOM, were as unnecessary to the decision of the question at issue as they were unjust to the memory of gallant deeds and gallant dead. Discussing the size of the standing army and advocating reduction on grounds of economy, is one thing; jesting that army officers, who wear the honorable gray hairs of a noble, life-long service, and whose bodies bear the marks of wounds and hardships endured for the sake of the country, "never die, but live to draw their pay"—that is quite a different thing. We can have army legislation and army reduction without malignant detraction and vituperation.

General BUTLER'S charge that "the regular officers had all found soft places at the end of the war," was as brazen as it was prejudiced. It is not for any man, however great his services, to sneer at such of the living as GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, MEADE, SCHOFIELD, HANCOCK and the hundreds of their famous associates; or at such of the dead as SEDGWICK, MCPHERSON, RENO, REYNOLDS, RUSSELL and their gallant compatriots. But in General BUTLER this sort of depreciation was especially out of taste. If he be reminded of his own exploits at Big Bethel, Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher, as compared with those of the despised "regulars" at, for example, Murfreesboro' in the West, and Gettysburg in the East, he has only himself to thank for the comparison. The regular brigade went into Murfreesboro' with 70 officers and 1,400 men; it came out with but little more than half of its strength, 26 officers and 611 men being killed or wounded in the crisis of that one battle. At Gettysburg the slaughter of the two regular brigades was equally fearful. Of one brigade, 40 out of 80 officers, and 300 out of 800 men, fell in that battle.

Such were the troops of whom General BUTLER declared they had found "soft places somewhere." But we leave the "Plea for the Regulars" to tell the rest of the story. The next time we have army legislation to do, let us see if we cannot get through it without defaming our own most illustrious officers.

"Habitual Criminals" in Great Britain.

The Government of Great Britain is at length about to make an earnest effort to deal energetically with one, at least, of the two great social evils under which the country is suffering. For a long time statesmen, philanthropists and social science philosophers have been vainly mourning over the existence in Great Britain, among whole classes and throughout wide districts of country, of what can only be termed chronic pauperism, and the presence in London and other great cities of a class of people who are best described by the term which has lately come into use—"habitual criminals." With regard to the former of the two evils, the most sanguine of philanthropists have begun to shake their heads in despair, while the most fertile-brained of the frequenters of Social Science Congresses seem to be driven back upon wholesale emigration as the only remedy to be looked to with any degree of hopefulness. But the latter evil is one that is manifestly more amenable to legislation. While pauperism in England is attributable in a great degree to causes entirely beyond the control of Parliament or the local Poor Law authorities, the existence in England alone of nearly 100,000 professional criminals, vagrants and tramps, well known as such to the Police, is a matter which certainly demanded legislative treatment. Hitherto, no means of repression but the ordinary process of criminal prosecution in case of detection have been employed; but at last the Government seems to have come to the conclusion that preventive treatment is at all events better than merely punitive, and as the evil is daily becoming worse and the "dangerous classes" continually growing more audacious, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry has wisely determined upon grappling with the difficulty at once.

The bill on the subject introduced by Lord KIMBERLEY is thorough-going, elaborate in its provisions, and stringent as to the means by which it is proposed to enforce them; and although in many respects the principles on which it is based are incompatible with American ideas, and although its machinery involves an amount of personal *espionage*, and throws an amount of power into the hands of the Police, which will doubtless excite active apprehension even in England, there are still, we believe, useful hints to be learned from it as to the proper treatment of the class of "habitual criminals" which infests New-York as well as London. Any "ticket-of-leave man" whose term is unexpired, can be called upon by any police officer to *prove* that he is living honestly, and in default of being able to do so, he can be summarily committed to undergo the remainder of his sentence. Those who have been once imprisoned for felony are ever afterward liable to be called before a Magistrate to render an account of themselves, and are also liable to further imprisonment and seven years' "supervision" if found on any premises under suspicious circumstances, or in any way offending against the provisions of the Vagrant law. In the case of criminals who have already been three times convicted of felony, a fourth conviction is to be followed by seven years' penal servitude and perpetual supervision, the Judge to have no power in any case to mitigate the sentence. Receivers of stolen goods who have once been convicted of any crime punishable with imprisonment, are afterward to be liable to be called upon to account for all stolen goods found in their possession, and the *onus probandi* is to be thrown upon them, and not upon the prosecution. Pawnbrokers are subjected to more stringent supervision, and exposed to greater risks of punishment if known to have dealings with possessors of stolen goods, and, altogether, the advocates of the bill boast that it is directed to "the radical destruction of the criminal class," and likely in great measure to attain its object.

As we have already remarked, many of the provisions of Lord KIMBERLEY'S bill would be obnoxious to public opinion on this side the Atlantic. But in other respects its principles seem admirably calculated to bring the "dangerous classes" of great cities under proper control. The clause, for example, by which the discretion of the Judge is taken away in the case of "habitual" criminals, and the stringency of the regulations pawnbrokers and "marine store dealers"—or "junk-shop" keepers—without whose aid in disposing of their plunder burglars and thieves would have difficulty in making crime *pay*, are well worthy of our best consideration. In any case the attention of English statesmen and social reformers has been so closely directed of late to the great questions of the prevention of crime and the treatment of criminals, that the debate which must ensue upon Lord KIMBERLEY'S bill cannot fail to be replete with instructive facts and valuable hints upon the subject, available in America as well as in Great Britain.

The Battle at Gettysburg.

Latest news from "the front" proclaims a lull in the hostilities at Gettysburg. The other day, there were dread war-rumors from the historic battle-field. The proprietor of the Katalsyne Springs had "forcibly expelled" the lessees, a party of men was in charge of "the bottling establishment," and an "armed force was on duty to guard the Springs during the night." It was further reported that the enemy was "also mustering forces to regain possession, threatening serious consequences." Thus history was about to "repeat itself," and, even as the historic fields of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS and FREDERIC were fought over by NAPOLEON, so the great battle of Gettysburg was likely to be duplicated in miniature.

We hasten to congratulate the world that, at last accounts, "all was quiet" at the Katalsyne Springs. The "pickets" are still out, the low challenge of the sentry may still be heard, breaking the stillness of the night, but battle has not yet been joined. Under the circumstances, we would advise both parties to cool their passions in the waters of the Springs. These have been advertised to prove a sovereign remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to—"cooling, refreshing and soothing," a remedy for bile and a cure for overplus of gall and spleen. If the "waters" cannot quench the ardor of battle and quiet the perturbed feelings we hardly know what will.

MINOR TOPICS.

It will be seen by the Washington dispatches that a number of important nominations were, yesterday, sent to the Senate by the President—many of them for important offices in this City.

The free-trade party have taken the field as a missionary propaganda. They publish a periodical, circulate tracts, and send out missionary lecturers throughout the country, propagate their ideas by various agencies among the working classes, and attempt by all possible means to make converts to the free-trade doctrines. If they would get up some good stirring free-trade *songs*, and send a band of free-trade *minstrels* round the country, we have no doubt it would help the "cause." As it is, quite a number of clergymen, professors and learned men have entered the field, and are laboring with energy and enthusiasm. We notice that Professor PERRY, of Williams College, will deliver a lecture to-night,—"workingmen especially invited to attend"—on "Free-trade the True American System," in the large hall of Cooper Institute, admittance free.

Collector GRINNELL says that the employes of the Custom-house may hold their own opinions—that every man there has "as good a right as he himself has to hold what opinions he pleases in politics." This is the first important reform in the Custom-house.

President GRANT yesterday nominated JOUBERT (colored) as Assessor of the First District of Louisiana. General LONGSTREET has not yet been confirmed as Collector of the Port.

In speaking of the Congressional idea of "Commissioners" for the Central and South American States, instead of Ministers Resident, our Panama correspondent says that a "Commissioner at $3,000 a year in these parts would have to allow his wife to 'take in washing.'" This is probably quite true. And yet, we venture to say that for each one of the places, we should have at least a hundred applicants.

There is no doubt that the monthly public debt statement of Secretary BOUTWELL, which we gave in our last issue, will prove a great deal more satisfactory to the financial class than those heretofore published. Not only in its arrangement, but in its greater fullness of detail, is the new form an improvement on previous statements. Simplification and conciseness, however, are of great importance to the public in such a matter, and every column that can be struck out, without loss of clearness, should be dispensed with. In this view the statement might be materially improved, and, if the Secretary will give it into the hands of an expert, who knows something of popular desires and newspaper necessities, the average reader will hereafter be benefited.

The hundreds of thousands of medical students and doctors, who have used *Dunglison's Medical Dictionary* during the last thirty-six years, will be sorry to hear of the death of its distinguished and accomplished author. Dr. DUNGLISON died in Philadelphia on Thursday last. His work is a monument to his genius.

Senator WILSON'S new Bounty bill, now before the Senate, provides that hereafter all claims shall be paid direct to the claimant or his heirs, and not to an agent or attorney. This bill is intended to prevent further frauds on the part of unscrupulous men, who have achieved an unenviable notoriety in the "bounty business." The ladies of the Rose Hill Association, in this City, have no doubt been the indirect means of the introduction of this new bill, and it will enable them and kindred societies to still further assist the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, who fell in defence of their country. It is to be hoped that Senator WILSON'S bill will receive a speedy passage and become a law.

A short time ago, the Republican members of the State Senate resolved not to assent to any changes in the existing Excise law. They took this ground because the alterations demanded by the Democrats amounted practically to the abolition of the law. But the Assembly has now passed a bill of amendments which is likely, after all, to be favorably considered by the Senate. It provides for certain changes in the price of licenses. It extends the hours during which liquor shops may be kept open,—requiring only that they shall be closed between 1 and 4 P. M., but on Saturday night, that they shall close at precisely 12 o'clock, and keep closed until Monday morning at 4 o'clock. The most important clause of the bill is at the close, where, by excluding *lager-beer* from the operations of the law, it permits the unrestricted sale of that beverage at all hours of the day, and on all days of the week.

If General BUTLER'S idea was carried out, the people of this country would soon be saved the trouble of holding elections and of voting. In speaking of the Southern people on Thursday, in connection with his Mississippi bill, he said he

> "Would wait to give the vote to the white men of the South until it would be safe for all men to vote—until it would be safe for every Union man in the South to *sleep in his cabin with the latch-string out*. Then he would go with the gentleman (Mr. FARNSWORTH) for the white man, and not till then—so help him God, not till then."

If this principle were carried out in New-York, we should have no more voting—which would probably suit Mr. BUTLER very well. But we fear that even in Boston there would be no voting under the circumstances;—we are certain there would be none in the Fifth District of Massachusetts, and then, alas! BUTLER'S seat in Congress would be vacant.

There is a passage in the opening part of VICTOR HUGO'S new novel, *By the King's Command*, which will doubtless once more arouse the Pennsylvanians and Quakers. In speaking of the man-stealers and man-sellers of the seventeenth century, HUGO says:

> "Bargain! they are for sale. In England, under JEFFREYS, after the tragical adventure of MONMOUTH, many a lord and gentleman was decapitated and quartered. These victims left wives and daughters—widows and orphans, whom JAMES II. presented to the Queen, his wife. The Queen sold these ladies to WILLIAM PENN. What is surprising is, not that JAMES II. should have sold these women, but that WILLIAM PENN should have bought them. The bargain by PENN is excused or explained herein, that PENN, having a desert to sow with men, had need of women. The women were a part of his implements. These ladies were a good thing for her gracious Majesty the Queen. The young ones brought a high price. One has the uncomfortable sense of a complicated scandal, in reflecting that PENN probably got the old Duchesses very cheap."

In England, the law regulating the giving of testimony by the parties to an action is again in agitation. Before 1833 no one interested in a case, however remotely, and no one who had been convicted of any felonious offence, could give testimony. Since 1851 all these disabilities have been removed, with the exception of proceedings in consequence of adultery or for breach of marriage promise. A bill has lately been introduced into Parliament, however, proposing to abolish these two exceptions also. An English journal shows the common sense approval of this proposition by recalling that:

> "In one of our old law books, attention is somewhat humorously called to the fact that God heard what Adam had to say before he thrust him out of the garden. Yet, under our present law, an innocent woman is liable to be found guilty of the most heinous social offence, and to lose any material advantages she may derive from her married state, without being heard in her own defence; and an innocent man may incur a heavy social stigma, and be mulcted in costs and damages, under the same disadvantage."

As a matter of fact, it is neither justice nor good policy to deprive the innocent of the power to show their innocence because the guilty may escape by committing perjury. "It is better that ten guilty should escape than," &c.

The *Galaxy* suggests that some American art institution—whether of New-York or Boston, of Chicago or Omaha—should make an attempt to secure, for the benefit of American art and artists, one or more of the superb antique statues which have recently been excavated from the ruins of Rome or Greece. It mentions that we might easily have obtained a magnificent work of antique art, recently excavated in Rome—a colossal statue of an "Amazon," of Pentelican marble—but which has now been sold to the authorities of the Berlin Museum for the small sum of $5,000. We observe by the European news that two other magnificent antiques were dug up a few days ago in the excavations at Ostia—one a bronze statue of Venus, about four feet in height; the other a marble figure of Hermaphroditus. Both images being nude, the Pope will not admit them in the museum of the Vatican, but they will be shown in a less public resort. We have no doubt that either or both of these antiques could now be had at a reasonable cost, and, as the *Galaxy* says, "who can estimate the advantages that would accrue to American high art, and the impulse that would be given to the artistic development of the country, by our having at hand, open to study, a few such examples of the antique!" We commend the matter to the attention of some of our wealthy connoisseurs of art.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Incorrect and incomplete lists have been published of the States which have acted upon the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The following statement has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be correct: Kansas ratified the amendment Feb. 27; Louisiana and Nevada, March 1; Missouri, March 2; West Virginia, March 3; North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, March 5; Maine and South Carolina, March 11; Massachusetts, March 12; Arkansas, March 15; and Pennsylvania, March 25. The Assembly of New-York ratified the amendment March 17; it is yet to be acted upon by the Senate. The Legislatures of Missouri, Kansas and Nevada, in their haste to act upon the amendment previous to adjournment, ratified a telegraphic report of it, and, as there were errors in that copy, their action is declared to be incomplete. This being the case, the Legislatures of those States must again act upon the amendment at their next session.

The Legislatures of Georgia and Delaware, on the 18th of March rejected resolutions ratifying the amendment. The Legislature of Rhode Island postponed its consideration until May. Several Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature resigned their seats in that body to prevent, through lack of a quorum, the ratification of the amendment.

A concert was given at Steinway Hall last evening in aid of a fund for the establishment of free reading-rooms throughout the City. The programme was excellently delivered by Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPPARD, of the Jersey City Harmonic Society; Señorita JOSEPHINA FILOMENO, from Chili; Mr. F. C. GOUGH, of the Church of the Holy Saviour, and other eminent vocalists, assisted by the pupils of the Bedford, Perry and Eighteenth-street Methodist Sunday Schools. A numerous audience was in attendance, and the affair passed off very satisfactorily.

ALBANY.

A Member Ousted—The School Bill—Passage of the Excise Bill by the Assembly—The Bill to Prevent Bribery—The Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2, 1869.

MR. WHALEN OUSTED FROM HIS SEAT.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of awarding the seat of CHARLES H. WHALEN, from the Fourteenth Assembly District, New-York City, to JAMES MCKEEVER, came up as the special order at the opening of the session this morning. Mr. HITCHMAN moved as a substitute for the report of the Committee a resolution declaring Mr. WHALEN entitled to his seat. Mr. HARTMAN (Anti-Tammany Democrat of New-York) opposed the resolution, and read from the testimony to show the frauds perpetrated in the interests of the Tammany candidate. He said that when the citizens of New-York were discussing the necessity of a Vigilance Committee to protect the ballot-box from fraud, it was no time for this Legislature to give its sanction to these frauds by continuing in his seat a member who was proved to have gained it by such means.

Mr. HITCHMAN's resolution was lost—yeas 23, nays 70. The only New-York members who voted against it were HARTMAN and NACHTMAN, both of whom were elected in opposition to and in spite of Tammany. Most of the Brooklyn members voted against it. The report of the Committee was then adopted by 72 yeas to 20 nays. The only Republicans who voted to retain WHALEN were RICHMOND, of New-York, and HODGES, of Brooklyn. Tammany Hall resorted to all sorts of means, and is reported to have even used money to retain its candidate in his seat.

Mr. N. B. SMITH then presented a report from the Committee on Contested Seats, in the case of FREDERICK ZIMMER against T. G. CAMPBELL, awarding the seat to the present incumbent, Mr. CAMPBELL. The report was adopted without opposition.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The Committee on Education, I understand, have decided to report favorably "SWEENEY'S bill" reorganizing the New-York Board of Education. The opponents of the bill came up here, and were heard before the Committee, and then went home, leaving it to take care of itself; whereas the advocates of the bill have kept their lobby here, and brought the whole influence of Tammany, besides a strong Republican support, to bear in its favor. The Republicans who support it do so on the ground that it is going to increase their strength in the Board, and yet they confess their inability to conjecture how a measure having that tendency should ever have originated with the Tammany Ring. No one has yet been able to discover the cat in the meal-tub, though it is very evident there is one there.

Perhaps the action of the two Republican Committees in New-York last evening, repudiating the bill as a Republican measure, may induce the Committee to hesitate in reporting it. Should it be reported the original bill will be amended by the Committee so as to require a three-fourths vote to remove a teacher, decide upon a site, or build a school-house. It will also be amended so as to continue the twelve School Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor within five days after the passage of the act, in office until the general election of 1870, instead of next Fall election. It is by no means certain that the bill can pass even with these amendments. The amendments would give the Republicans the veto power in the Board, but it is feared that when the Democracy get control of the Legislature, as they boast they are going to do next year, they will change the law to suit themselves and give the "Ring" entire control of the Board of Education. It is, doubtless, with this ultimate end in view that Tammany Hall is urging a measure that appears upon its face to be for the benefit of their opponents.

PASSAGE OF THE EXCISE BILL.

The amended Excise law, that was ordered to a third reading on Wednesday evening, passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 83 against 14. Those who voted against the bill were Messrs. Allaben, Butterfield, Cameron, W. W. Campbell, Dimick, Doolittle, E. Ely, Harris, Husted, Lasher, Palmer, C. Ray, Selkreg, L. E. Smith and Wright.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. HALE's bill for the prevention of bribery came up, and on motion of Mr. CHAPMAN was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, to be immediately printed with the amendments and made the first special order after the preferred calendar is exhausted.

The Assembly bill to allow newspaper boats to board vessels arriving in New-York for the purpose of obtaining news, was reported adversely by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and on motion of Senator CREAMER was recommitted.

A bill was passed prohibiting the use of steam on Second-avenue.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

No action has yet been taken by the Senate on the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the reason that there has not been a full attendance of the Republican members at any one time since the amendment was ratified by the Assembly. It is thought now that the subject will be taken up on Tuesday next.

The Assembly to-night killed the bill requiring newspapers and periodicals to publish the number of copies circulated. The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill for a surface railroad on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets. An amendment to give all the profits of the road over ten per cent. of the capital stock to the public schools was defeated. This is the bill vetoed by FENTON, and has gone through the Senate. The Assembly also ordered to third reading the bill giving $250,000 to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad. SWAYNE's two-story railroad was ordered to third reading. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—Empowering the Supervisors of Warren County to change the location of public buildings, on due notice.

By Mr. PRICE—To amend the charter of the Homopathic Hospital of New-York. Said hospital is to be under the supervision of the Commissioners of Public Charities, and to have the same rights as Bellevue.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Abolishing in penitentiaries and prisons punishment by shower bath, crucifix or yoke and buck. The penalty for inflicting the same is to be a fine and imprisonment for not less than three months.

By Mr. TWEED—Extending South-street across Coenties-slip, New-York.

By Mr. HALE—Regulating fire and marine individual underwriting. It requires to be paid to the State Treasurer a tax of two per cent. a year on all premiums paid or agreed upon.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Incorporating the Binghamton Fire Department.

REPORTS.

Repealing the law relative to the inspection of steamboilers, except in the Metropolitan District, (for consideration, and on motion of Mr. TWEED was recommitted.) Relative to the collection of ship news in the harbor of New-York, (reported adversely, and on motion of Mr. CREAMER recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.) Adversely to providing books and general indices by County Clerks and the Register of the City of New-York. Adversely to authorizing the loan of money on landed security at any rate up to 10 per cent. Amending the law relative to the admeasurement of dower; also, in relation to wills. To amend the law relative to the compensation of Surrogates. To incorporate the Buffalo Turnverein; also, the Independent Turnverein, of Brooklyn. Amending the State License law so that licenses shall be granted only on petition of a majority of the tax-payers of a town. (Mr. TWEED dissented.) Confirming certain acts of the Trustees of the village of Rome. Amending the village charters of Phœnix, Saratoga Springs, Rushville and Akron. To authorize the laying out of certain streets in Newburg and Flushing. Amending the act relative to the extension of Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. To authorize Binghamton to purchase two toll bridges.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Revising the charter of the Brooklyn and Mott Haven Ferry. To incorporate the New-York Seamen's Association, and the Harlem Yacht Club. Relative to the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad. In relation to the New-York Homeopathic Medical College. To authorize the Commissioners of Public Charities to establish an Industrial School on Hart's Island. To authorize the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to take increased fare. In relation to the House of Mercy, of New-York. Increasing the powers of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. To amend the charter of the Guardian Savings Institution. To authorize the completion of the canal at the foot of Canandaigua Lake. To amend the charter of the First National Eclectic Insurance Company of the village of Dunkirk.

On motion of Mr. GENET, the bill prohibiting the use of steam on Second-avenue was committed, with power to report complete.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the East Side Savings Bank of Rochester. To amend the charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo. To amend the act relative to the purchase of supplies for the poor of Brooklyn. Excluding superfluous matter in legislative printing. For draining ponds in New-Utrecht. For the collection of watering troughs in public highways. In relation to railroads held under lease. Prohibiting the leasing of railroads in this State by Companies outside of the State. To increase the capital of the Brooklyn Trust Company. For the completion of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. Relative to Fayette-square, Brooklyn. Incorporating the Tritoner Scheutzen Corps of New-York.

The bill to suppress bribery and corruption was, on motion of Mr. CHAPMAN, recommitted and ordered to be printed, with amendments.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the City of Ogdensburg. Prohibiting the use of steam on Second-avenue, New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

Lengthening the term of office of Recorder, City Judge, and the Surrogate in the City and County of New-York. Authorizing the construction of the Fulton Ferry, Christopher-street and Hudson River Railroad in New-York.

REPORTED FOR CONSIDERATION.

Incorporating the Waddington Agricultural Society. To extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo City Railroad.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The special order, the contested seat of MCKIEVER against WHALEN, in the Fourteenth District of New-York, was taken up.

Mr. HITCHMAN offered a resolution that Mr. WHALEN was entitled to the seat. Lost—23 to 70.

The majority report of the Election Committee, giving the seat to Mr. MCKEEVER, was adopted by a vote of 72 to 20. Mr. MCKEEVER then took the oath.

The Election Committee in the case of ZIMMER, contesting the seat of T. J. CAMPBELL, reported in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL.

The Committee's report in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL retaining his seat was adopted without a division.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company. Incorporating the Wappinger Falls Savings Bank. Amending the charter of the Great Western Life Insurance Company. In relation to the New-York Savings Banks. To amend the act incorporating the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New-York. To amend the law relative to the admeasurement of dower. Relating to Hell Gate Pilots, (lost—35 to 52; the motion to reconsider lies on the table.) For an iron bridge over the Seneca River at Lysander. Amending the Metropolitan Excise law, (82 to 13.)

Amending the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

ALBANY, NEW-YORK AND WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

The bill facilitating the construction of the Albany, New-York and West Shore Railroad was taken from the table, and the House refused to reconsider the vote by which it was lost, by a vote of 41 to 48.

REPORTS.

For building an additional almshouse for the County of Kings. Relative to steam ferries, and for the preservation of human life in New-York and Brooklyn. Providing for the purchase by the State of the Junction Canal.

For consideration of the House—Correcting certain errors in the contract to build the Oneida Lake Canal. Fixing terms of office of Constables in Kings and Chenango Counties, and the City of Buffalo. To increase the compensation of Supervisors in the Counties of Broome and Allegany. Regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions. Adversely to amending the charter of Skaneateles. Relating to the collection of taxes in Utica. Adversely to incorporating the Hospital in Utica. Amending the charter of Rochester was ordered to a third reading. Adversely to authorizing the City of Rochester to raise money for a certain purpose. To authorize the Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To incorporate the Ulster County Real Estate and Public House Company.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—For a City Hall at Oswego, also, to amend the law relative to the publication of Session Laws.

By WM. ELY—For the construction of an elevated railroad on the Montgomery, or other improved plan, in New-York, beginning at or near the Battery and running east of Broadway to Harlem River, with the privilege of extending the same to and in the County of Westchester.

By Mr. CRANE—Increasing the pay of Commissioners of Excise.

By Mr. FERRIS—Compelling the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to take passengers at William's Bridge.

By Mr. CLARKE—Extending Charles-street, Brooklyn, also Plymouth-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FLAGG—That when the House adjourn to-day it be to Monday evening.

Mr. H. RAY would take from the table the resolution requesting the Canal Board to reduce to the lowest possible rate the toll on all coal going west. Carried by a vote of 47 to 22. The resolution was then adopted.

By P. MITCHELL—That the proper authorities report to the Committee on State Prison by what authority is the instrument of torture known as "shower baths," used in said prison; what methods of punishment and correction are now in use in State prisons, and what effect has the infliction of the same on the mind or body of prisoners undergoing such punishment; and whether it is essentially necessary for the safe government of State prisons that said instruments of punishment should be used. Tabled, debate arising.

By Mr. BENDER—That our Senators and Representatives be requested to vote for the River and Harbor Improvement bill reported to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented a communication from D. WILLERS, Deputy Secretary of State, reporting the proceedings of the Board of Land Commissioners, complying with a request to keep the Geological Rooms open evenings.

BILLS REPORTED.

Facilitating the construction of the Northern Air Line Railroad. Regulating the election of Coroners in Erie County. To suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorize the removal of one hundred convicts from Sing Sing Prison to the Auburn Penitentiary. Facilitating the construction of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad; it appropriates $600,000. To authorize a railroad on One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York. To incorporate the East Side Saving's Bank. To aid in the completion of the White Hall and Plattsburg Railroad—it appropriates $365,000 per mile as fast as completed; to aid the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad; to authorize the Brooklyn Common Council to improve certain streets; for the construction of a railroad in New-York and across Harlem River, known as Swain's Underground Railroad bill; for an underground railroad, known as Vanderberg's bill.

The bill compelling newspapers to publish, each day, sworn statements of their circulation the previous day, was killed.

Mr. CAVANAUGH introduced a bill to transfer the inspection of unsafe buildings to the Street Department.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

Incidents of the Steamboat Fire at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 31.

Application was yesterday made to the City Health Officer for a permit to the City Hospital, by CONRAD SCHAEFFER, whose face and hands were burned in a very serious if not dangerous manner. He was on board the *Carrie V. Kountz*, with his family, when the steamer took fire; and after getting ashore, as he thought, with all his family,—ten in number,—he was struck with alarm at the absence of one little boy. Thinking the child must be on the boat, he rushed back to the burning vessel—the flames on which were already enveloping the cabin, the smoke filling the saloon and state-rooms, —and made all possible search, till he was driven off by the fire. In making his escape, he literally walked through fire, and it was then that he received the injuries stated. Mr. SCHAEFFER, with his large family, was on his way from Ohio, where he had sold his farm and effects, to Iowa, where he intended to buy another farm and commence life anew in the West. The fire destroyed everything he had in the world—money, household goods, clothing—everything except what he and his family wore when they were on shore. These unhappy people were transferred to a boarding-house, from whence the man was removed to the hospital yesterday afternoon. It is the intention of Mayor THOMAS, we learn, to have these people removed to a place of more comfort, and procure, if possible, their transfer to their friends.

PETER SCHANEFELDT, one of the engineers on the ill-fated *Jennie Lewis*, reported missing yesterday, turned up all right. The first engineer left PETER in the engine-room, and thought he was lost, but PETER being a good swimmer, was about the last to leave the boat, jumped overboard, and swam ashore. The porter also had to swim for his life. The chambermaid had her left leg broken by lighting on a log of wood as she leaped off the deck of the boat. A German female passenger had one of her ankles dislocated from the same cause. Many of the passengers who were without means, and had no friends to provide for them, were kindly taken care of by our citizens. The Transfer Company agent took all of them over to St. Louis in omnibusses free of charge. The ferry-boat officers did the same.

The most philosophical person we saw among the passengers on the ferry-boat after the fire was a young lady from Kansas City. All the other lady passengers had husbands or escorts, but this young lady had none. She seemed to be in good humor, and endeavored to impart a corresponding feeling among the unfortunate ladies, who were weeping and bemoaning their different losses. She said: "What is the use of crying; I am thankful to have escaped with my life; I am without a protector, all of you are provided with one; I am in a strange place and without friends; all of my clothing and money were in my trunk, and I have not either a cent of money or a change of clothing; but what is the difference? I will find some place to stay to-night, and to-morrow I will find sewing or some kind of work to do, to earn a living until I can write home and get some money." She continued talking in the same strain for several minutes, when a young man stepped up and asked if her name was Miss ——. She replied that it was. "Well, said he, "I have your trunk. As I was getting off the boat the smoke was so thick that I could not see, and I fell over something. I felt around and found it was a trunk. I picked it up and carried it on shore, and saw a name on it which I supposed to be yours." It was the young lady's trunk, and was the only trunk saved off the *Jennie Lewis*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Long Session of the Legislature—Decorum—Filibustering—Dunning—State Appropriations—Woman's Rights—A Woman's Speech—Catawba Indians Moving West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

The adjournment of the Legislature, which took place on the 24th inst., after a session of nearly four months, was an event hailed with pleasure by the entire State. Both races unite upon one point of wishing this expensive session over. Indeed, it is apparent that the dominant party has materially diminished its power with the people by the extravagance of its representatives; and when the general taxes come to be collected—when the money itself must be actually paid down—the reaction will be still greater. I have heard two negroes, within the last few days, express their utter disgust with both the taxing of this Legislature and their bearing toward themselves as individual constituents.

LEGISLATIVE DECORUM.

As the session wore on toward its close the manners of the colored members became freer and less parliamentary. One member of the House—T. K. SASPORTAS, a mulatto representative from Orangeburg County—so far forgot the dignities as to deal a blow instead of an argument in reply to the strictures of a fellow-member. The next day SASPORTAS addressed a written apology to the Speaker and members of the House, in which he says: "Feeling that the action I took on yesterday, in allowing my feelings to get the better of my judgment, was not such as was in keeping with the dignity of this House, I deem it necessary that I should offer you, gentlemen, an apology for the course I pursued, and to beg leave to state that I was actuated by the ungentlemanly and undignified manner in which Mr. DE LARGE acted, and the profane and ungentlemanly language he used and applied to me. Feeling that my action was a reflection upon the dignity of the members of your honorable body, while I do not desire to offer an iota of apology to him, I desire to offer an apology to the members of this House for my action, and hope that in the future I'll better be able to control my feelings while in the House." This apology was read by the Speaker and received as information. Scenes undignified, unparliamentary and violent occurred very often, although I believe this is the only occasion in which that rowdy spirit went beyond words. But I have heard a member, upon whom the Speaker imposed the condition of retracting disrespectful language toward the Chair, retort with irritation and abruptness that he *never would* retract! And there the matter rested. The members habitually hold conversations with debaters on the floor, and these not of the most civil or pertinent kind.

FILIBUSTERING.

The mode of killing off a measure, whenever it was ascertained that a majority were in favor of it, by demanding a call of the yeas and nays over and over again, known as filibustering, was kept up to the last. Two days before the adjournment the yeas and nays were called *twenty-three times* on a bill to establish a Board of Land Commissioners. This consumed the greater part of the day. A roll of 120 names is not gotten over in a very few minutes.

LEGISLATIVE DUNNING.

Two days before the adjournment, when the members were about to leave for their homes, a card appeared in the morning newspaper, signed "Uncle," a well-known barkeeper of the city, in these words: "JOHN A. CHESTNUT and W. J. WHIPPER, members of the House of Representatives from Kershaw and Beaufort, will please call on the undersigned and settle their bills at once." These two members are negroes, and "Uncle" is a white man of their party. The bills were of course liquor bills.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Treasury is called upon liberally. The appropriation bill foots up the enormous sum of $1,008,550. This is so largely in excess of precedents, and so many of the counts are *contingent* funds that there is a wide-spread if not universal dissatisfaction felt at it.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

One of the novelties of this Legislature was the consideration given to the question of woman's rights. A bill was introduced into the House extending the right of voting to women. This was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which made no report. A resolution was passed calling upon the Committee for its report; whereupon the Committee obtained the use of the hall for its session upon the woman question, so as to receive the views of the prime movers; the House being thus transformed into an informal Committee of the Whole to hear a speech from a woman. One speech was heard. The speaker was a woman—a mulattress, who is the sister-in-law of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, by name, LOUISA RAWLINS, who obtained some unenviable notoriety several months ago. Her argument (so called) was to the effect that inasmuch as the Constitution did not define the voter as *male*, the intent and scope of that paper were that sex was unknown to the Constitution, and that, accordingly, women have as much right to vote as men have. She did not ask a new law to be made upon the matter, but only that the provisions of the Constitution be properly enforced by appropriate legislation. Nothing was done further, and the woman-rights agitation ceased there. The end had been attained—the pent-up speech of LOUISA RAWLINS was gotten off, and that was doubtless the original object aimed at when the bill was presented.

CATAWBA INDIANS.

Among the appropriations made by the Legislature is one of $1,200 to go the Chief—HARRIS—to enable him to visit the Choctaws and Chickasaws in Indian Territory out West, in the interests of his tribe. His aim is—so he personally informs me—to make arrangements with those now western tribes to unite with his Catawbas and to use the lands now owned by the Choctaws and Chickasaws for all three. The Catawbas are now resident in this State—in York County, upon the river that bears the name of their tribe. They number only about eighty Indians. HARRIS' idea is to treat also with the Cherokees in North Carolina (numbering about 2,000) and go West together, provided the expected arrangements can be made. In the event of his failure, Chief HARRIS tells me that his tribe will probably become citizens of South Carolina, and remain where they are. This is the third effort the Catawbas have made to go West within the last fifteen years. These Indians wear the clothes of the whites, but they do not civilize in the proper sense of that word—they are *Indians* still, and always will be. The accumulation of property is impossible with their habits. They are superior in general intelligence, in thrift and in refinement to the negro—about as much so as they are whiter. BOISE.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.—Ex-Confederates tell us that they feel badly because they are not appointed to office; because they are not eligible to places of trust and profit. They allege that they are injustly debarred from these places. Yet these same men are violently opposing the appointment of General LONGSTREET, and abusing him for consenting to accept a lucrative place under the Government. The cause of this inconsistency is that General LONGSTREET has been thoroughly reconstructed, and is in harmony with the Federal Government. If he was still contumacious, and still held out his opposition to the policy of the Government, he would be a good fellow, and in the opinion of his old friends, worthy of a first-rate place.—*Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, March 21.*

The Newport Heroine.

A Providence correspondent speaks as follows of Miss IDA LEWIS, who, on Monday last, rescued two soldiers from drowning in Newport harbor:

"Miss IDA LEWIS has again distinguished herself by rescuing two men from drowning. We cannot recollect just now how many she has saved from watery graves, but we think the number is not less than a dozen. Her father is keeper of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, located near Fort Adams. Having been almost a helpless invalid for a number of years past, the labor indispensable to keeping the light in proper order has devolved upon his wife, who has found an able assistant in her daughter IDA. The latter jumps into her boat almost daily, regardless of what the weather may be, and, with a pair of oars, propels it to Newport, distance one and a half miles, in an incredibly short space of time. She has been 'brought up on the water,' as it were, and can manage a boat better than nine out of ten of the male sex. In fact, she claims that she can row a boat faster than any man in Newport, and we are inclined to believe her, having witnessed her management of one on several occasions. IDA is about 23 years of age, tall and slender, but possessed of unusual courage and endurance. She never hears the voice of distress, night or day, without jumping into her little craft and proceeding to the scene of trouble. She has encountered great perils in the prosecution of her humanitarian offices, but her great tact and coolness have always been equal to the emergency. It is a pity, 'and pity 'tis 'tis true,' that no testimonial has ever been given to this lady for the many lives she has saved. Certainly, no one has ever more deserved a public recognition for distinguished services."

J. Stuart Mill's Views on the American Civil Service.

The following letter was received recently by a gentleman in this City, from Mr. J. STUART MILL:

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, March 11, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Immediately on receiving your letter of Jan. 19, I wrote to Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, who is the principal author of Competitive Examination as applied to the Civil Service in England and India. He at once undertook to write to you, and to furnish you with all the information in his power, and I presume he has done so before this time. The question seems to me, if possible, even more important in the United States than in this country. I have long thought that the appointments to office, without regard to qualifications, are the worst side of American institutions; the main cause of what is justly complained of in their practical operation, and the principal hindrance to the correction of what is amiss; as well as a cause of ill-repute to democratic institutions all over the world. If appointments were given, not by political influence, but by open competition, the practice of turning out the holders of office, at every change in politics, in order to reward partisans, would necessarily cease, and with it nearly all the corruption and the larger half of the virulence of mere party conflict. I have been delighted to see that Mr. JENCKES' measure meets with increasing support from disinterested opinion, though it will have to encounter the utmost hostility from the professional politicians who are the great perverters of free government. * * * * J. S. MILL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Various Musical and Theatrical Notes.

At the Grand Opera House there will be a *matinée* performance to-day, commencing at the usual hour, and the price of admission being less than the usual rate. The work, the "Tempest," has been produced in the most careful manner. Its scenic effects, its ballet, and its general distribution of characters, commend it to every taste.

At 11½ o'clock to-day Mr. RITTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS give their second Historical Recital at Steinway Hall. The programme is eclectic. It illustrates in various ways the history of a period that was peculiarly interesting. Mme. RITTER will render full justice to the vocal department, and Mr. MILLS will show us what has been done by our predecessors in the way of piano-forte music.

There will be a *matinée* at the Academy of Music to-day. It is for the benefit of the public's old favorite Signor SUSINI, who has been sick for many months but is now recovered. The opera selected for the occasion is "Il Barbiere." Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS is the *Rosnia*. Between the acts Miss TOPP will play a solo on the piano.

Mr. GRAU announces the first *matinée* performance of "La Vie Parisienne" for this afternoon. The opera bouffe in question, which has achieved a very great success, will be represented in its entirety. Special attention is also called to the fact that the general admission is fixed at $1, no extra charge being made for reserved seats.

The fifth and last of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' symphony *soirées* takes place to-night.

The second *matinée* of "School" takes place to-day at Wallack's. The first experiment was so successful that a repetition was imperative.

To-night Mr. BROUGHAM retires from the direction of the theatre which bears his name. He intends traveling across the Continent. We know of no man who can meet with so many friends on such a pleasant journey. A host will, at all events, wish him good speed on Sunday next, when he is to be the recipient of a complimentary dinner at the Astor House. Most heartily and cheerfully do we wish the genial gentleman a pleasant and prosperous time. It is our loss that he goes to the Pacific shore.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, the distinguished composer, and organist of Plymouth Church, will play at the tenth concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

Lecture by John B. Gough.

A lecture was given on Temperance last night, at the Cooper Institute, by Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, in behalf of the Cornell Mission. The Mission likewise gave a concert at Steinway Hall. The proceeds of both are to be devoted to the establishment of free libraries and reading rooms throughout the City, and similar entertainments will be repeated monthly. Two reading rooms have already been opened. One is on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, and the other in Eleventh-street, between Avenues A and B. They are, however, open only on week days, as the Mission conforms to the Puritan mode of observing Sunday. The lecture of Mr. GOUGH was in his usual lively and entertaining style, brilliant with anecdotes and replete with pathos. A novel feature consisted of a severe attack upon the proposed rescinding of the Excise laws in respect to the sale of lager-beer on Sunday, and the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Metropolitan Excise Law has been placed in jeopardy, and efforts are being made for its modification, and especially that lagerbier be exempt from all legislative restrictions; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly remonstrate against any modification of the law, or removal of its restrictive provisions; that we regard the proposed surrender to the lagerbier interest as a virtual abandonment of the law, and intended to open our Sabbaths to liquor selling and rum desecration; that we will vote for no man, and with no party, that would hand over our Sabbaths to lawlessness, disorder and drunkenness, or favor legislation in the interests of the liquor traffic, and it is our firm conviction that if the Republican Party shall seek to save its life by sacrificing the American Sabbaths and repealing wholesome laws, it shall lose it; but if it shall risk its life in the fearless discharge of right and duty, it shall ennoble and preserve it.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House on Thursday, JAMES LENOX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Eleven new auxiliaries were recognized; of which two were in Wisconsin, two in Missouri, two in Texas, and one in each of the States of Connecticut, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Communications were received from Mr. THOS. M. WESTRUP and Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, giving account of their work in Mexico and on the Rio de la Plata; from Rev. CHARLES JACKSON, British and Foreign Bible Society, and Mr. HENRY C. HALL, in regard to the work in Spain, stating that the importation of Bibles is still prohibited, but that the British and Foreign Bible Society are printing the Scriptures in Madrid; from Rev. Dr. REVEL, Florence, stating the circulation of the Italian Bible from that city; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Cairo, with gratifying accounts of Bible work in Egypt; from Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON, missionary among the Dakota Indians, as to the progress of printing the Scriptures in the language of that people; from Rev. Dr. J. V. N. TALMAGE, Amoy, with accounts of the Bible work in the mission there; from Rev. Dr. TRUMBULL, Valparaiso, with encouraging statements as to Bible distribution in Chili; and from Rev. Dr. GULICK, Honolulu, with favorable accounts as to the sale of the Bible recently electrotyped at the Bible House, and sent thither. The books are highly appreciated and eagerly sought for.

Grants of books were made to the number of 9,156.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending March 11, 1869: Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bierstadt, Miss Osborne, J. H. Sedgwick and family, L. C. Strong, F. A. Jones, E. W. Gere and wife, E. M. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ellis, C. D. Wood and family, H. C. Ogden, F. G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Delprat, E. B. Otheman, S. C. Suydam, G. E. Wilkins, P. Schieffelin, New-York. C. R. Bigelow, J. R. Bigelow and ladies, H. C. Adams, J. H. Hoffman and lady, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rand, C. J. [illegible], Miss A. M. Walker, C. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cabot, Mrs. W. P. Mason, J. Q. A. Warren, J. W. Champney, Boston. J. B. Haggin and family, J. H. Raymond, A. J. Bowie, Jr., and wife, J. H. Saunders, S. C. Hastings, D. Belden and wife, San Francisco; J. M. Rice, M. D., and lady, Worcester, Mass. T. Broderick, Killarney. Mr. and Mrs. C. Merriman, Springfield, Mass. H. A. Schauffle, Constantinople. Dr. E. A. Crane, Providence. Dr. Botterell, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gilbert, Milwaukee. Miss H. S. Gilbert, Miss F. A. Gilbert, Gilbertsville. C. P. Houghton, Norwood. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Newland, Miss Burns, Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Mead, Jr., Commodore Inman and family, Italy. J. H. Scranton, C. F. Mathes, Scranton. J. De Forest, Madison. C. T. Dickson, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Harrobin, Miss Southworth, Bonnington. J. S. Ewell, Andover, Mass. J. H. Taft, wife and sons, Brooklyn. M. J. Parrott and wife, United States. Francis de Luze, Chas. de Luze, Bordeaux. F. H. Hayden, Leicester.

REMOVAL.—JOHN UNDERHILL, the hatter, has removed from No. 689 Broadway to his old Nos., 134 and 136 Fulton-street, where gents who desire can purchase the most stylish and fashionable hats out. UNDERHILL's styles are also superior in texture and finish, and are recognized as the tip of the fashion this season.—*New-York Express.*

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Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

APRIL FOOL.—"Came by a friend's advice to be April fooled, and had it done nicely—no pain." The above was written on the scroll of the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

A Newspaper Challenge.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING NEWS, April 2, 1869.

Believing that the New-York EVENING NEWS has the largest circulation of any daily paper—morning or evening—published in the United States, I make the following propositions:

First—That the EVENING NEWS circulates daily more copies than the New-York *Herald*.

Second—That the EVENING NEWS circulates more copies than twice the combined circulation of all the other evening papers published in this City.

Third—That the EVENING NEWS has a larger circulation than any other daily paper published in the United States.

I agree to give $1,000 to any charitable institution of this City, if either of the above propositions is proved to be incorrect; $2,000 if two of them are proved to be incorrect, and $3,000 if the three should prove to be incorrect; provided the proprietors of the newspaper accepting the challenge agree to forfeit the same amounts in case the above statements are decided in favor of the EVENING NEWS. Each party to select the proprietor of some first-class newspaper, and if the two should not agree, they to select a third.

—*Advertisement.* BENJAMIN WOOD.

Pumping on Murray Hill.

The Ericsson Pumping Engine having been greatly improved and made perfectly reliable and noiseless, is offered as the most economical and easily-managed means of raising water obtainable. It has been in successful operation for ten years in many houses on the Hill. Prices reduced. Office No. 164 Duane-st.—*Advertisement.*

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One Cold after Another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

A Sale of Valuable Brooklyn Property, now owned by Mr. SAMUEL LORD, formerly senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, is advertised to take place on THURSDAY, April 8, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. These lots are eligibly situated, high and dry, and on good grade, and from their convenience to several railroads and the small amount of cash required, cannot fail to meet the wants of those desiring to purchase for improvement or investment. Title indisputable. Printed abstracts free.

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Bridal Flowers and Vails—A SPECIALITY —New styles, rich and elegant, just received. A. BRAITEAU & CO., formerly Holderman's, 24 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

DARROW—MERLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 31, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, JOHN C. DARROW to ADELINE A., daughter of the late G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn.

KENNEDY—BAILEY.—On Wednesday, March 31, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Wm. A. Matson, THEO. W. KENNEDY, of New-York City, to CARRIE E., daughter of E. B. Bailey, Esq., of Jersey City.

LEONARD—BARNES.—On Wednesday, March 31, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. ROBERT W. LEONARD to Miss MARY L. BARNES, daughter of Henry W. Barnes, Esq., all of this City.

METCALF—CUTTING.—On Wednesday, March 31, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. William A. McVickar, Mr. JAMES BETTS METCALF to Miss ANNIE TIFFANY CUTTING, elder daughter of the late Franklin H. Cutting, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 1, JOHN S. ANDERSON, of Seneca County, N. Y., formerly of Greenpoint, L. I., aged about 54 years.

BARRY.—On Wednesday, March 31, SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 145 West 47th-st.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

BURK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, April 1, 1869, of meningitis, CARRIE, youngest daughter of George and Ellen E. Burk, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends, and also members of Co. A, 71st Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 120 2d-st., on Sunday, April 4, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROLLY.—On Thursday, April 1, SARAH JANE LOVE BROLLY, only daughter of William and Jane Brolly, aged 12 years and 5 months.

Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment this day, (Saturday,) April 3, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 40 East 9th-st.

CLOWES.—On Thursday evening, April 1, Mrs. CATHERINE CLOWES, widow of Gerardus Clowes, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Dr. J. W. Clowes, No. 597 5th-av., on Sunday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LORD.—On Friday morning, April 2, Rev. J. S. LORD, D. D., Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the clergy and members of classes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the church, corner of 121st-st. and 3d-av.

MEAD.—On Friday morning, April 2, HOWARD NEWLIN MEAD, son of Marcus and Sarah E. Mead, aged 11 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. de la Montagnie, No. 149 Madison-st., at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 5th inst.

MCCREADY.—On Friday morning, April 2, MARY, wife of Frederick McCready, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

PLATT.—Suddenly, ELVIRA C., widow of the late Newton Platt, at the residence of her son-in-law, Justin A. Bliss, No. 279 Madison-av., where her funeral will take place on Sunday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PETIT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 2, JOSEPH PETIT, Jr., in his 44th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond.

ROBERTS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, April 2, after a few hours' illness, HENRY GRIFFEN, son of Martin H. and Clara L. Roberts, aged 3 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2:30, returning at 5 P. M.

TALBOT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday evening, April 1, suddenly, HENRY TALBOT, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, April 5, at 11 A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 A. M., returning leave Morristown at 12:[illegible] and 3 P. M.

VAN [illegible].—[illegible] April 1, CATALINA UNDERDONK, wife of [illegible] Van [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the [illegible] Reformed Church, [illegible], Jersey City. The remains will be removed to New-Brunswick for interment.

WEAVER.—At Perth Amboy, on Friday, April 2, Mrs. JERALINE WEAVER, in the 73d year of her age. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, at 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOR THE TEETH.

GREAT SALE OF HUNTER'S POINT (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

LAWRENCE & OAKLY will sell, by order of the East River Ferry Company, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SEVENTY-ONE FINE LOTS, each 25x100 feet, fronting on Ferry, Front, West 3d, West 4th and West avenue, at Hunter's Point, (Long Island City, Queens County,) directly opposite 34th-st., New-York.

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A GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION.

ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Professor of Political Economy in Williams College, will deliver an address on "FREE TRADE, THE TRUE AMERICAN SYSTEM," in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock. Workingmen are especially invited to attend. David Dudley Field will preside. Admittance free. Professor PERRY will deliver an address in PHILADELPHIA on TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, and in BROOKLYN on MONDAY EVENING, April 12.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XVIII, NO. XXXVI, (SPRING NUMBER,)

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- III. BERANGER AND HIS SONGS.
- IV. SUCCESSIVE CONQUESTS AND RACES OF ANCIENT MEXICO.
- V. COLUMBIA COLLEGE. (Some Comparisons.)
- VI. THE RULING CLASS IN ENGLAND.
- VII. CELTIC MUSIC.
- VIII. PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS CABINET.
- IX. NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

Various plans for making money, by imposing on public credulity, are unmasked, as more. Insurance genuine and spurious, is fully and fearlessly discussed. In the course of this disquisition, a parenthetical explanation of the present scarcity of American books fit to be read, is "respectfully submitted." Subscription, $5 a year, in advance.

The "Review" may be had from agents in all parts of the United States and British America. General agents, American News Company. Subscription, $5 a year, in advance. A specimen copy sent by the editor to any part of the country on receipt of $1 25.

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To-day the salesroom will be quiet. Monday it will reopen, and the sales announced comprise a very large variety of desirable and well-located property.

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4 lots, Maspeth and Perry avs., 25x100, each	295
8 lots adjoining, each	290
Van Meter family mansion, about 60x30, 2-story frame, with 8 lots on same streets, adjoining above, each	395
4 lots e. s. Maspeth and Perry lanes, adjoining, 20x100, each	200
22 lots adjoining, each	300
4 lots n. e. corner of Clermont and Maspeth avs., 25x100, each	390
4 lots n. w. corner of Clermont and Perry avs, 20 x100	290
4 lots s. w. corner of Astoria and Perry avs., 28.3 x18.6x72x125x25, rear gore lots, each	290
4 lots s. e. corner of Astoria and Perry avs., each	230
4 lots n. e. corner of Clermont and Perry avs., 25x100, each	290
4 lots n. w. corner of Clinton and Clermont avs., 25x100, each	240
3 lots e. s. of Perry-lane, 25x100, each	230
4 lots adjoining, same size, each	220
3 lots adjoining, same size, each	220
5 lots adjoining, same size, each	205
5 lots adjoining, same size, each	205
5 lots adjoining, same size, each	200
3 lots w. s. Astoria-av., near Hull-st., each	200
1 lot n. e. cor. Washington-place and Clinton-av., 25x100	190
3 lots e. s. Clinton-av., near Washington-place, 25x 100, each	135
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7 lots n. s., adjoining, same size, each	120
1 lot s. e. corner Washington-place and Hull-av., 25x100	160
8 lots e. s. Hull-av., each 25x100, each	120
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Bowery, e. s., lot known as No. 22, 17.5½x71.6, Hannah Rosenthal to Otto Schultze	24,500
Chrystie-st., w. s., lot known as No. 284, 25x100, Frederick Richter to Louis Munz	35,000
Canal-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Orchard, 25x40, Samuel Berg to Geo. Laemmershirt	14,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Suffolk, 25x100, Agnes Tyler to Jacob Mocloth	17,000
Houston-st., s. s., 78 ft. w. of Suffolk, 25x80, Babette Oppenheimer to Franz Keilbach	14,000
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74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x102.2, Gilead B. Nash to Terence Farley	4,550
75th-st., n. s., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x102.2, Paschal W. Turney, &c., to T. M. McEvoy	1,650
75th-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2, Chas. Ryder to David T. Kennedy	2,500
75th-st., n. s., 288 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x102.2, Charlotte C. Myers to Emil Mathews	9,650
75th-st., s. s., 271.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100, Charlotte Evers to John H. Hersey	10,000
78th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2, Mortimer Porter to Thomas H. Gusty	5,500
100th-st. and 10th-av., n. w. corner, 63.6x25.11, Jacob —— to Frederick P. Conrad	—
105th-st. and Madison-av., s. e. corner, 30x100, Nathaniel P. Bailey to Francis Blessing	4,950
116th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 36.11x167.1, Clarkson Crolius to Archibald Phillips	33,000
116th-st., s. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.11, Oscar Silleck to Henry W. Boswell	6,800
119th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.10, Orlando D. Lent, &c., to George Bacon	9,250
120th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11, Chas. E. Adams to Leibens L. Martin	11,250
121st-st., n. s., 190.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11, T. J. Devens to Margaret J. Hatfield	2,000
124th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 125x86, Wm. H. Barnum to R. Carman Combs	9,600
128th-st., n. s., 428.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.8x99.11, John P. Westervelt to John B. Kiefler	8,400
134th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11, Wm. Gilmore, &c., to Thomas B. Taylor	8,300
138th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th-av., 188.4x127.7½, Edward Salinger to S. M. Peyser	4,500
147th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 150x99.11, Nathaniel Jarvis to J. Cohen & T. Farley	15,440

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 37, 3 years, per annum	1,100
Division-st., No. 69½, 5 years, per annum	700
Market-st., No. 54, 5 years, per annum	2,500
New Canal-st., No. 60, 2 years, per annum	1,600
Suffolk-st., No. 161, 21 years, per annum	440
William-st., Nos. 242 and 244, 8 years, per annum	1,500
32d-st., East, Nos. 48 and 50, 9 years, per annum	1,200
44th-st., West, No. 102, 5 years, per annum	1,000
4th-av., No. 93, 10 years, per annum	1,200
4th-av., No. 443, n. e. corner of 31st-st., 5 years, per annum	2,500
7th-av. and 49th-st., s. w. corner, 5 years, per annum	1,600
8th-av., No. 404, 5 years, per annum	1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 295.5 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 21.5x 100	$11,500
Atlantic-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x80	12,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 80x131	4,480
Baltic-st., s. s., 222 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25.7x100	480
Bergen-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Powers-st., 25x100	3,000
Bond-st., e. s., 80.9 ft. n. of Schemerhorn-st., 20 x75	8,000
Broadway, n. s., 25 ft. e. of John-st., 50x100	720
Butler-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 7th-av., 62.6x100	6,000
Butler-st., n. s., 172.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 62.6x100	6,000
Clinton-st., w. s., lots Nos. 156, 157, Henry's map	20,000
Clymer-st., n. w. s., 90 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 20x 100	9,000
Cook-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	400
Court-st., w. s., 41.6 ft. n. of Church-st., 19.6x80	8,200
Court-st., e. s., 86 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 28.2x19.5	14,000
Court and Mill sts., n. e. corner, 41.8x80	10,500
Court-st., e. s., 41.6 ft. n. of Mill-st., 58x80	14,250
Dean-st., n. s., 81.6 ft. e. of Bond-st., 21x100	9,250
Dean-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 50x200	20,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 327.4 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 130x 103.5	1,200
Dupont-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100	4,000
Dupont-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	800
Degraw-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100	2,900
Degraw-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100	2,550
Degraw-st., n. s., 233.6 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 33x100	5,700
Degraw-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	9,250
Elliott-place, w. s., 105 ft. n. of Hampden-st., 21x100	13,000
Fort Green-place, e. s., 231 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 20.8x100	12,250
Furnald-st., n. s., 284.1 ft. w. of Utica-av., 41x100	400
Garden-st., w. s., 218 ft. n. of State-st., 20x75	9,850
Gold-st., w. s., 347.3 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22.6x 100.3	3,000
Grand-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x75	9,500
Hancock-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Howard-av., 40x100 x100x25x60x75	7,000
Henry-st., w. s., 105 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 21x100	16,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 125.4 ft. e. of New-York-av., 24.8x183.6	1,800
Hickory-st., s. s., 142.10 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 17.10x 100	4,800
Jay-st., e. s., 26 ft. s. of High-st., 26x75	8,250
John-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	340
John-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	340
John-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100	175
Lawrence-st., n. s., 90 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x60	6,200
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 25x75	2,500
Livingston-st., s. s., 56.7 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x 100.9	10,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x100	2,000
McDonough-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 160 x100	17,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 61.6 x20	2,700
Oxford-st., w. s., 312.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	7,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Grand-av., 18.9x100	4,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Howard-av., 50x100	320
Pacific-st., n. s. of 4th-av., 8x90	640
Penn-st., s. s., 204.2 ft. of Lee-av., 40.2x100	1,900
Powers-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x75	4,000
President-st., s. w. s., 143 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 21.5x100	6,750
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 166 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 43x100	4,750
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	3,700
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	8,300
Sackett-st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of 6th-av., 95x200	11,560
Scholes-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,275
Sidney-place, w. s., 549.6 ft. n. of State-st., 21.2x 84.10	11,500
Smith and Centre sts., n. w. cor., 40x80	3,800
Smith-st., s. s., 2 lots, P. & J. Moore & Co.'s map	1,296
Sumpter-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x 100	550
Van Brunt-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Sebring-st., 25x90	2,000
Union-av., w. s., 50.6 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 62.6x 15x74.4x50.6	6,500
Union-st., n. s., 242 ft. w. of 6th-av., 95x100	7,700
Warren-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 131x 150	5,700
Washington-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Union-av., 25x 100	175
Washington-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Union-av., 25x 100	175
Water-st., n. s., 64.9 ft. w. of Washington-st., 81.4 x23.2x81.6x23.2	2,[illegible]
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 310 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	7,000
York-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 26x72	9,000
North 1st-st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of 9th-st., 18.6x100 North 1st-st., n. s., 192.6 ft. w. of 9th-st., 76x100	5,800
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	20,000
3d-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	25,000
North 4th-st., n. e. s., lot No. 121, P. Sharpe's map	1,500
North 4th-st., n. e. s., lot No. 121, P. Sharpe's map	3,450
North 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100	2,525
9th-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 20x70	2,600
9th-st., lot No. 25, C. A. Clinton's map	3,000
12th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x80	7,000
41st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.2	300
65th-st., e. s., 600 ft. s. of 6th-av., 100.2x27x100.2x 28.2	136
65th-st., e. s., 628.2 ft. s. of 6th-av., 100.2x27x100.2x 28.2	136
65th-st., e. s., 656.4 ft. s. of 6th-av., 27x100.2x28.2x 100.2	151
Bedford-av. and Wilson-st., southerly cor., 25x100	40,000
Carleton-av., e. s., 163 ft. n. of Greene-av., 18x100	8,200
Carleton-av., e. s., 87 ft. s. of Warren-st., 21x80	10,000
Classon-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 6x100	900
Classon-av., w. s., 197 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 6x100	900
Clermont-av., w. s., 100.7 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 20x76.2	12,750
Clinton and Flushing avs., n. w. corner, 37.2x38.7, x45.3x40	7,050
De Kalb-av., s. s., 28.5 ft. e. of St. Felix-st., 96.4x 25.6x91.3x25	2,600
Grand-av., e. s., 157.1 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18x101.6	4,500
Greene and Clermont avs., s. w. corner, 20x100	16,500
Flushing and Nostrand avs., s. e. corner, 65x100	3,500
Franklin-av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.1 x80	20,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 70.3 ft. n. w. of Carleton-av., 27.9x16x9x63.2x19	16,800
Hudson-av. and Concord-st., s. w. cor., 68x100x52 x101.4	3,500
Lafayette and Nostrand avs., n. w. cor., 100x100	8,000
Lafayette-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Nostrand-av., 71x 100x54x100x125x200	9,550
Lafayette-av., n. s., 321 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 54 x100	3,450
Myrtle-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Oxford-st., 20x100.5x 20.5x98	9,000
Montrose-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	4,000
New-York-av. and Baltic-st., 125.3x200	16,000
Reid and De Kalb avs., s. w. corner, 200x200	14,000
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 211.11 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	5,000
Van Sicklen-av., 200 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 50x100	4,000
Washington-av., e. s., 66.3 ft. n. of Gates-av., 21x 75.9	15,500
Washington-av., w. s., 525 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	4,000
3d-av., n. w. s., 75.2 ft. s. w. of 25th-st., 100x25x50x 100.2x50x25.2x100x25x100x25x100x50	11,500
4th-av., w. s., 104.2 ft. s. of 18th-st., 18x60	4,000
4th-av., w. s., 122.2 ft. s. of 18th-st., 53x60 4th-av., w. s., 86.2 ft. s. of 18th-st., 18x60	6,400
5th-av. and 45th-st., s. e. corner, 200x100.2	2,400
5th-av. and 67th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100.2 5th-av. and 68th-st., n. w. corner, 100x50.2	1,570
6th-av., s. e. s. 39.2 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80	3,500
Flatbush, 1 acre adjoining John Remsen's	850
Gravesend, lot No. 1, Northwoods, D. Stryker's map	1,786
Gravesend, lot No. 2, Northwoods, D. Stryker's map	1,786
Gravesend, lot No. 3, Northwoods, D. Stryker's map	1,786
Gravesend, lot No. 4, Northwoods, D. Stryker's map	1,786
Gravesend, lot No. 5, Northwoods, D. Stryker's map	1,786
Gravesend, lot No. 6, Northwoods, D. Stryker's map	1,786
New Lotts, lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, block No. 42, Sackman's map	1,300

Leases Recorded.

Concord-st., No. 144, bakery, &c., 5 years, per yr	$300
Court-st., No. 222, house, 5 years, per year	1,000
Myrtle and Evergreen avs., n. w. corner, house, 3 years, per year	600
Tillary-st., No. 143, house, 5 years, per year	700
4th-st., No. 275, store, &c., 3½ years, per year	228

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.	
Sugar Hill to Bedford road, s. s., Al. Williams' property	$10,000
East Chester.	
Beach-st., s. e. s., adjoining G. J. Penfield's, 103x 291	$3,000
10th-av., w. s., lot No. 1,066, Mount Vernon, 76x 226	2,000
Greenburg.	
Tarrytown to White Plains road, n. s., adjoining Cynthia Smith's, ½ acre	$1,050
Morrisania.	
Grove-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100	$1,250
Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 141st-st., 25x106	1,500
2d-place, n. s., 250 ft. w. of Grove-av., 100x100	4,000
2d-place, s. s., 350 ft. w. of Grove-av., 75x100	9,000
140th-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	700
140th-st., s. s., 79 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	800
Ossining.	
Albany Post road, 280 ft., s. of Albine-st., 40x203	$800
White Plains.	
Court-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 50x100	$3,250
Railroad-av. and street from same to depot, s. e. corner, 47x112	10,500
West Farms.	
Washington-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Talmadge-st., 150x150	$1,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Boston-st., w. s., 410 ft. s. of Bank-st., 15x91	3,000
Camden-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 21x100	200
Catharine-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 28x71	3,600
Commerce-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 24x87	4,500
Court and Washington sts., cor. of Court-st., n. s., adjoining Washington-st., w. s., adjoining	3 ind. tracts. 16,300
East Broad-st., s. s., 25 ft. n. of Parker-st., 20x100	4,250
Elm-st., s. s., 272 ft. e. of Amity-st., 24x96	4,500
Grand-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Broad-st., 158 ft. front	2,700
Market-st., n. s., indefinite plot, 20x100	12,000
Monmouth-st., e. s., indefinite plot, 30x95	400
Pacific-st., e. s., indefinite plot, 30x150	200
Thomas-st., e. s., indefinite plot, 56x122	2,300
Van Buren-st., w. s., 170 ft. s. of East Market-st., 30x100	1,000
Washington-st., w. s., indefinite plot, 21x25	7,000
71st-st., e. s., 500 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 50x100	1,300
Belleville.	
New-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x100	$1,500
Lot —, no locality whatever, 110x203	$2,300
Caldwell.	
Westville to Caldwell road, small plot	$350
Plot —, no locality, 1 17-100 acres	$1,900
Clinton.	
Six tracts, containing 36 87-100 acres	$26,500
Orange.	
Forrest-st., s. s., indefinite, 40x91	$600
South Orange.	
Academy-st., s. e. s., indefinite, 50x85	$500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.	
Hamilton-place, w. s., 16.3 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 16.8x56.8	$9,000
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 8, map Hudson Land Assn., 49.6x100	$950
Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, block No. 6, Hudson Terrace Company map, 100x100	1,100
Bergen.	
Bergen-av. and Bergen-square, southerly cor., 64x158	....
Bergen-av., e. s., 64 ft. s. of Bergen-square, 125x 212	$14,000
High-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 175x100	12,000
Union-st. and Jackson-av., 50x94	1,500
Harrison.	
4th and William sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	$300
5th-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Latham-st., 50x100	300
Weehawken.	
Strip for right of way, Fort Lee R. R. Co., 3 869-1000 acres	$40,000
Greenville.	
Plot adjoining P. Rowe's house, lot, 1⅛ acres Bergen Point road, adj. H. Frost's, 1⅛ acres	$9,000
Bayonne.	
Huron-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue C, 100x100	$2,600
Bergen Point road, e. s., 117 ft. n. of Osborne-lane, 88x400x153x275x81x20x36x105 Avenue B, lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, block No. 4	4,420
45th-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of Avenue E, 40x207 43d-st., n. e. s., 340 ft. s. e. of Avenue D, 40x280 43d-st., s. w. s., 910 ft. s. e. of Avenue B, 80x212 Avenue B, n. w. s., 24 ft. s. w. of 43d-st., 30x209 43d-st., n. e. s., 130 ft. s. e. of Avenue A, 83x90 Avenue A and 43d-st., northerly cor., 90x168	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 36 CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

In plots to suit purchasers, at the junction of

The Grand Drive, The Avenue St. Nicholas

AND THE

Morningside-av.

AT

150TH-ST.

PART OF THE

VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE.

THE WHOLE IS A BEAUTIFUL PLATEAU, level on the grade of the Grand Drive and the Avenue St. Nicholas, both of which intersect in front of these lots, and make them precisely such a plot as Madison-square, opposite 5th-av. Hotel, with the Morningside-av., having the same relative position to the property offered above that Madison-av. does to Madison-square.

THE OUTLOOK IS MAGNIFICENT.

Large portions of the island, Westchester County and the Harlem River, with their bridges, boulevards, groves and residences, are spread out in full view as upon a map below.

FROM ITS EASTERN EDGE

the land slopes rapidly down to the level of that portion of the island lying between Washington Heights and Harlem and East Rivers, thus securing FOR ALL TIME, unobstructed views of a most CHARMING LANDSCAPE, the grade being 120 feet above tide-water.

THE WIDENING OF AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS is to begin at once, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment is already completed.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS

being a diagonal, crossing all the parallel avenues north of the Park, is the shortest and most popular drive between the upper and lower portions of the City, by way of the Park.

The grade and character of the land are such that building can begin immediately.

CROTON WATER

is to be supplied to this vicinity at once, as the high service reservoir at High Bridge is nearly completed.

Distance to the 8th-av., one block; to the Hudson River Railroad Station at 152d-st., six minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 115 East 55th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., north side; One four-story E. b. brown-stone front house, No. 326 East 55th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs. One three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, south side of 52d-st., near 2d-av. One four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in Beekman-place, between 49th and 50th sts. All strictly first-class houses, and ready for occupation. For terms apply to office of WILLIAM S. CARR & CO., No. 110 Centre-st., corner of Franklin-st., or WILLIAM J. CARR, No. 319 East 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HIGH stoop three-story basement and cellar houses, in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; front, vestibule and parlor doors and parlor trimmings black walnut; doors have silver-plated furniture; houses perfect and complete in every particular. Apply to WAITE & BENJAMIN, corner Broadway and 40th-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY; the first-class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, No. 27 Beekman-place, (East 50th-st.;) view of East River and Long Island extensive and magnificent; neighborhood select and desirable, combining City and country advantages. Apply to JOHN CROMWELL, No. 129 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house and two lots, a two-story and basement house and one lot, and a similar house to let; price $550; all on the Boulevard, 4th-av., Brooklyn. Apply to W. ADAMS, No. 108 John-st., New-York, or J. A. KIMBALL, 4th-av., near 22d-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. — East 73d-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is in most excellent order. For permits to see the premises and price, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY English basement brown-stone house on Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts., for sale. Price $18,500. It is 18.6x46 feet, lot 87 feet; in fine order; immediate possession and easy terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

350 CITY LOTS,

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PROPERTY RECENTLY SOLD FOR LEWIS G. MORRIS,

on and adjacent to

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

These lots lie on the grade, are a short distance from the railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of

CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES,

AND A

WELL-SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Parties desiring to visit the property, can do so by carriage through Central-av. to the hotel adjoining, or by railroad to Tremont, thence to Central-avenue Hotel, where an agent will be in attendance from 1 to 5 P. M. The prices of these lots will be from

$500 to $1,000 per Lot,

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, thus offering a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—On 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place, four lots, each 22 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—Large and substantial brick building, 71 ft.x¼ block, with two vacant lots adjoining, only one block from East River. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class three-story brown-stone house No. 137 East 59th-st., one door from Lexington-av., with possession. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT, SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots—two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 WAverley-place; lot 33.4 by half block; desirably located for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 149 West 53d-st.; finished in hard wood, with all modern improvements; new; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to W. G. LATHROP, Jr., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—FOUR-story French roof brown-stone—also corner house, with stable. Apply to owner, corner Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; "Mansard" roof, brick and brown-stone; two lots of ground. Address ROBERT, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 30 West 47th-st.; lot 20x100. Apply on the premises.

BULKHEAD, WATER RIGHTS AND 20 lots for sale, on southerly side of 29th-st., fronting East River. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The easterly half of the block bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS,

containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one or more lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

I WANT TO RENT, FOR TWO OR three years, a first-class, completely-furnished hotel in or near New-York; Summer house preferred; satisfactory reference. Call on or address I. C. A., No. 3 Bond-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON 62D-ST., NEAR LEXington-av., three-story, high basement and sub-cellar; first-class brick, with brown-stone trimmings and high brown-stone stoop, complete with modern improvements; location pleasant Summer and Winter; fine views from all stories of East River and its surroundings; built for and occupied by present owner. Address BEALE, No. 169 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, the three-story brick dwelling No. 261 Union-st., Brooklyn; contains every modern improvement, and in perfect order; furniture new and the whole or part will be sold if desired. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Brooklyn, or at Office Western Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 188 GATES-av., near Classon-av., a handsome three-story brick house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, elegantly finished for the use of the actual owner, who is obliged to go abroad; all modern improvements; $12,500. Apply there at any time.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STA-TEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.

For sale, a country seat and farm of over 100 acres, about one hour by express railway from New-York. Location, east bank of the Hudson, on high ground, with views both up and down, very extensive, and inland east and west; one of the most desirable places to be found anywhere; dwelling large, green-houses and grape-houses of best sort; grounds extensively fruited with American and European varieties of best quality; coach-houses and stable accommodations, barns and other outbuildings on a large scale, and modern farm, in high state of cultivation; horses, horned cattle, pigs and poultry in abundance; also tools and utensils in full equipment; house furnished. To be sold as an entirety, real and personal, for $50,000, on very easy terms. Possession at five days' notice. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST NEWARK LOTS.

A few of the lots on the "Kingsland Manor Track," at East Newark, can be had at low prices, if applied for immediately, to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

B. OGDEN & SON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., offer to rent:

Three houses, within twelve minutes' walk of the Elizabethport Station, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, containing 14 rooms, marble mantles, gas, water, bathroom, &c.; rent $600 and $600 per year.

A good house, containing 10 rooms, with 10 acres of land, two miles from Central Depot; rent $500.

Small farm of 12 acres, one and a quarter miles from depot, with medium house, barns, &c.; rent $400 per year.

Large convenient house, within three minutes of depot, $1,200 per year; also one for $600.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE, to close an estate, a farm of 248 acres on the west side, near Poughkeepsie; excellent neighborhood; magnificent river view for twenty miles; commodious house, barn, farm-house, and every necessary outbuilding; fruit and shade trees; small amount of cash required; great bargain now, and the West Shore Railroad will add greatly to the value of the property in less than ninety days. Also, a splendid farm of 40 acres, with fine river view, only seven miles from the City. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, an elegant residence, suitable for the Summer and Winter; the house and buildings, which are modern, are of brick and stone, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the grounds, of about seven acres, are very beautiful; fine river and inland views, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, Esq., on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO LET—A new Swiss "Villa," containing 14 rooms, built in the very best manner, marble mantels throughout, water-closet, bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, cellar under the whole house, one acre of land, shade and fruit trees, southern exposure, and view unsurpassed; situated on Mount Prospect-av., on the line of Montclair horse-car road; 40 minutes from New-York. Apply to J. H. G. HAWES, 158 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PRETty house, 36x40, eleven rooms, two acres of ground neatly laid out, stable, four stalls, near Hackensack, N. J.; fifteen minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house, 1¼ hours; pleasant drive of fifteen miles from Hoboken. Price $12,000, or would exchange for City house worth from $20,000 to $30,000, above 23d-st.; would pay cash for difference. Address W., Box No. 459 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE, NEARLY new, built with excellent taste, in the centre of Milford, Conn., with six acres of highly cultivated and ornamented land; church, school, Post Office and railroad accommodations within three minutes' walk; price $16,000; possession given May 15. Apply to

H. O. PINNEO, Milford, Conn.;
WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.;
JAS. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. Y.

RAHWAY.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 20 acres of land, for sale, 1¼ miles from station; dwelling is modern in appearance, 30x40, wing 25x30, extension 15x20; three stories, containing 15 rooms, with marble mantels, range, stationary tubs, &c.; barn and carriage-house; land in good condition, sloping to the south; fine shade and considerable fruit. $15,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT IN EAST New-York, bounded by East New-York-av. and Broadway, Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av. This is a portion of the "Williamson Farm," and is ½ mile nearer Atlantic and Fulton avs. than the lots lately sold at auction of "Williamson Farm." Apply to L. C. HILL, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn, office of E. H. Babcock.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Madison, N. J., with 4½ acres; house large, with conservatory attached, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; carriage-house, fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees. Photograph of the place, with description, can be seen at W. PHYFE'S, No. 46 West 13th-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class residence, containing 11 rooms, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of two depots for the City; also, other valuable property. Inquire of BUCKBE & CO., No. 288 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE AT Poughkeepsie for sale—French roof, 16 rooms, all modern improvements; has a fine stable and coach-house attached; could be sold without the stable if desired. Possession in April. Photographs and permit with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MOST SUPERIOR COUNTRY seat of thirteen acres, situated on Whitlock Point, two miles from Harlem Bridge; the mansion is large; modern improvements and conveniences of the best City residences. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUtiful country residence in Westchester County, near the Sound, and one hour from New-York, embracing everything desirable in a country residence. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, Real Estate Agents, No. 162 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CITY OF RAHWAY. One hour from Cortlandt-st.; 22 trains each way; four tasty houses, large lots, only $2,500 each; also, beautiful house, fine grounds, filled with fruit, only $8,000; also, choice selection of lots, from $150 to $500; terms very easy. FLEMING, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLACE IN MELrose, Westchester County; price $7,000; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises, third house on Springfield-st., west of Courtland-av., left-hand side.

AT ELIZABETH.—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENtleman's residence at Orange, N. J.; house 41x72 feet, 3½ acres of ground elegantly laid out; view unsurpassed. Price $38,000. Apply to GEO. W. SANDFORD, Counselor-at-Law, No. 85 Nassau-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR sale—Also, land by the acre, near the Tremont Station, New-York and Harlem Railroad. Inquire of A. T. BUCKHOUT, lumber-yard, foot of East 30th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FARM AND MARKET garden, 10 acres, with house and barn; dwarf fruit trees in bearing; near this City. Apply to GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., before 1 P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN RYE—THE pleasant place now occupied by B. R. WESTERN, Esq., (of *American Journal of Mining*, No. 37 Park-row,) to whom apply.

A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 20 ACRES for sale; cottage of 10 rooms, apples, grapes, &c.; Westchester County. Location high. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., THIRTY minutes from New-York, a first-class house; nine rooms; rent $700. Apply to THOMAS IBBOTSON, No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FIVE NEW houses, with all conveniences; prices from $10,000 to $16,000; situation unexceptionable. BENJ. HAINES, Morris-av., corner of Central Railroad.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR sale—Also, land by the acre, near the Tremont Station, New-York and Harlem Railroad. Inquire of JAMES BUCKHOUT, Tremont.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two handsome cottages near the Stetson House. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON BLOOMingdale road, about half a mile south of Manhattanville; pleasant Summer and Winter residence; to let very low, to a private family only. Apply at No. 168 Water-st.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—TO LET, FURNISHED, the residence of Dr. Dunham, with garden and stable; house steam heated; near the depot. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house; all improvements; good location; 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; rent [illegible]. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT ENGLISH NEIGHborhood, N. J., near depot of Northern Railroad. Apply to DANIEL W. TALCOTT, 131 Pearl-st., N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LIST OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT

BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST:

4th-av., near 13th-st., 3-story brick, 20x45	$2,200
4th-av., near 22d-st., 4-story English basement brick	3,000
Great Jones-st., first-class 4-story, 20 rooms, partly furnished	4,000
Grove-st., first-class 4-story brick house	2,200
7th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story brick high-stoop	2,500
St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., 4-story brownstone, 25x50	2,300
Union-place, corner house, with a spacious yard in front, 3-story, 12 rooms, furniture for sale	2,500
West Washington-place, 3-story brick; furniture for sale at $2,500; rent	1,200
West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3-story brick	2,000
East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 4-story brown-stone	3,000
West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3-story brick	2,500
West 14th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story English basement, 15 rooms	3,000
East 17th-st., near Union-square, 3-story brick	3,250
East 19th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story English basement, 15 rooms, $1,700, or partly furnished	2,100
West 22d-st., near 7th-av., 3-story brick, 21x50	2,400
West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3-story brick	2,500
East 38th-st., near Park-av., 3-story English basement	2,200

Permits with full particulars of any of the above; also, a large and complete list of other houses, both furnished and unfurnished, will be cheerfully given by applying at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 64 WATER-ST.

Store No. 222 3d-av., corner 20th-st.
Store No. 28 Cedar-st.
Store No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.
Hotel Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row.
House No. 25 Bond-st.
House No. 32 Bond-st.
House No. 151 East 27th-st.
House No. 10 4th-st., near Broadway
House No. 21 Clinton-place.
House No. 19 St. Marks-place.
House No. 13 Oak-st.
House No. 45 East 11th-st.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
House No. 5 Varick-place.
House No. 131 East 13th-st.
House No. 212 East 27th-st.
House Nos. 337 and 339 East 34th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 342 ADELPHI-ST., TWO-STORY brick, rent $600; No. 415 State-st., 3-story brick, $1,100; Classon-av., between Gates and Putnam, 3-story French roof, new, $1,000. All modern improvements, desirable neighborhood, 100 yards of Fulton-av. cars. HOWELL, Classon-av., opposite Madison-st.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS—A FINE country seat, twenty-five acres, near Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house and stables; house in complete order, with furnace and hot and cold water throughout. JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable house, twelve rooms, parlor, frescoed hall, and rooms painted in oil, heated throughout; good water, stable, cook-house, one acre of ground, laid out in garden, fruit of every kind; ten minutes from depot; rent moderate. Apply to R. I. BROWN, 5th-st., Morrisania, N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO let in South Orange, (first-class, sixteen rooms,) for one year, or five much cheaper, with two or ten acres, on mountain side, with beautiful groves and scenery. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 18 Dey-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock, or address Box No. 1,774 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A new brown-stone house, complete with modern improvements, in Hall-st., near Green-av., Brooklyn; will be rented to a party who will purchase the furniture, the most of which is new and in perfect order, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 56 Hall-st., or to C. W. BOUCK, Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a dwelling-house containing 11 rooms; with stable and nearly half acre land; near railway station; rent $700; possession immediately. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, or WM. LITTELL, at Summit.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH-BASEment dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st.; will be altered for light manufacturing business and leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant; can be seen only upon permit. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses Nos. 791, 795, 797 and 799 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts. These houses are extra built, and contain all the modern conveniences. Rent low to good tenants. For permits, apply to HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 114 East 10th-st., near Stuyvesant; English basement, brick and Nova Scotia stone; in fine order. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., real estate brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 34 West 21st-st.; brown-stone English basement; to November, with renewal. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., real estate brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED COTTAGE, four rooms, on the banks of Shrewsbury River, at Port Washington; rent $250 per year. Meals provided if required. Inquire of Mrs. K., No. 28 West 29th-st., or of J. HIGGINS, No. 273 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the New-York and Flushing Railroad station, a large dwelling-house, furnished, with large garden, &c. For particulars apply to No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, a substantial double house; twelve rooms, with two acres of land. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 47th-st., near 5th-av., lately frescoed, thoroughly furnished, to let to a strictly private family only. Apply at No. 192 Greenwich-st., corner of Fulton-st.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET WITH STAble, garden of 12 lots, plenty of shade trees, fruit, &c., at Highbridgeville, near McCoomb's Dam Bridge. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., or A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st.

TO CARTMEN AND OTHERS.—TO LET, two-story attic and basement houses, Nos. 136, 140 and 148 Suffolk-st., with stables attached. Apply to GEORGE L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL THREE story brick house, with modern improvements; lease to a good tenant. Apply to TAYLOR, No. 391 Canal-st., N. Y.

TO LET—PART OF A PLEASANT HOUSE in the immediate vicinity of 25th-st. and Lexington-av. to a small family; rent $55. Apply to J.E. HUBBELL, No. 920 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE, NO. 4 RENWICK-ST. to let; 7 rooms and cellar; gas; water in basement; possession at once; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 444 West 20th-st.; all improvements. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING NO. 12 Hubert-st.; 17 rooms; every convenience; would be rented for a boarding house or leased for business purposes. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

A.—**PART OF A VERY DESIRABLE** house to let to a small family of adults: location, 20th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. P. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-basement house in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, brown-stone, English basement, No. 45 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—PREMISES CORNER OF GREAT Jones-st. and Lafayette-place; size 82.1x98, with four-story brick house 41.5x58, and stable, 18.1x55; will be altered, if required, for business purposes, to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House,) or No. 68 Wall-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

AT REDUCED RENT.—TO LET—STORE, basement and cellar of No. 18 Spruce-st., centre and side light; 95 feet deep; in good order; possession immediately; admirable location for leather and paper trade; can be seen from 12 to 1 daily. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NO. 114 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADway, to let.—Its very central location and nearness to Broadway make it very desirable for business use. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY HEATH, No. 4 Bond-st.

STABLE TO LET OR LEASE—IN 55TH-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; a first-class building, brick, two stories high, well ventilated, 37x 18, with gas and water. Apply to Dr. SEELIGSOHN, No. 213 West 54th-st.

A PARTY HAVING HIRED THE large house No. 73 West 23d-st., opposite Booth's Theatre, wishes to rent the same in floors for business purposes, furnished or not; location best in the City; immediate possession.

TO RENT.—THE FACTORY BUILDINGS Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with twenty-five horse-power engine, shafting, &c., suitable for any manufacturing purposes; buildings will be let, separately or together. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STEAM POWER, FROM 10 TO 40 horse, to let.—Four floors, 50x60 feet, splendid light. Possession May 1. Apply to C. KOEHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE first floors in buildings Nos. 1,123 and 1,125, for business purposes, near 26th-st.; splendid location. Inquire of S. D. GORMAN, No. 889 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF Broadway and 33d-st., suitable for a first-class confectionery or grocery; 29 rooms above the store. Also, Nos. 559 and 561 6th-av., 80 feet deep.

TO LET—A STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, 80 feet deep, in building No. 12 Frankfort-st., adjoining French's Hotel. Inquire at said hotel.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 61 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

A Few of the Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park, Remain

TO RENT.

The buildings are entirely fire-proof, and are rated for insurance of merchandise below the lowest first-class rates.

These stores are furnished with steam elevators, and are admirably adapted for the

STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

For terms, &c., apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight sts., second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 6 BROAD-ST.,

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)

In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,

(Single or in suites,)

TO LET OR LEASE.

Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of

Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.

O. B. MATTESON.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, without children, a small furnished house between 14th and 42d sts., in or near 5th-av., for one year from May 1. Address F., Post Office Box 1,471.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, 14th-st. to 42d-st., between Lexington and 6th avs.; high-stoop preferred. Address H. CUSHMAN, No. 763 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF

THE SUPREME COURT.

FREDERICK H. MAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

159 WEST SIDE LOTS,

Between 91st and 94th sts., on the GRAND BOULEVARD, Bloomingdale Road and HUDSON RIVER, fronting RIVERSIDE PARK, as follows:

25 lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 91st and 93d sts.

25 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 91st and 93d sts.

10 lots on the east side of the new avenue, fronting the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK.

24 lots in the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK, the purchaser to be entitled to the awards when made.

66 lots and gores on the north and south sides of 92d and 93d sts., between the Grand Boulevard and the new avenue, fronting Riverside Park.

9 valuable WATER FRONT lots on the Hudson River. All of the above lots are finely located in what must become the most beautiful portion of the City.

The title to the property is indisputable. The assessments for the new boulevard are paid.

The sale being in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, will be PEREMPTORY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, and every lot will be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

SIXTY PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS

ON

NINTH-AVENUE,

105TH, 106TH AND 107TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction on

MONDAY, APRIL 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

at the Exchange Salesroom,

No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 9th-av., comprising the entire front between 105th and 106th sts.

105TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

106TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.; also, nine lots on the north side, between 9th and 10th avs.

107TH-ST.—Seven lots on the south side, between 9th and 10th avs.

The above-described lots are in the immediate vicinity of Morningside and Riverside Parks, the Grand Boulevard and Central Park.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, 3D, RIVINGTON, CHRYSTIE, FORSYTH AND GRAND STS., TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF M. M. QUACKENBOS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY.—The four lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Bowery and 3d-st., and known as Nos. 335, 337, 339, 341, 343 Bowery.

3D-ST.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of 3d-st., adjoining the Bowery property in the rear, and known as No. 6 3d-st.

3D-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story frame building on the front and brick stable on the rear thereof, on the northerly side of 3d-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av., and known as No. 89 3d-st.

CHRYSTIE-ST.—The two lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the easterly side of Chrystie-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., and known as Nos. 172 and 174. The improvements consist of three-story brick building and a three-story brick shop on No. 172, and a two-story and attic brick house and stable on No. 174.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot on the southerly side of Rivington-st., near Chrystie-st., and known as No. 25 Rivington-st.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The lease of the five lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rivington-st., commencing on the corner of Forsyth-st., and known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Rivington-st. The leases are for 20 years from May 1, 1867, with covenants for renewal at 5 per cent. valuation, or buildings to be paid for, ground rent as follows: on Nos. 27, 29 and 31, $135 each per annum, payable quarterly; on No. 33, $120 per annum, payable quarterly; on No. 35, $150 per annum, payable quarterly; lessee to pay all duties, taxes and assessments.

FORSYTH-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front building and lease of lot on the westerly side of Forsyth-st., near Rivington-st., and known as No. 159 Forsyth-st. The lease is for 20 years from 1st May, 1867, at the annual ground rent of $75, payable quarterly; lease contains covenants for renewals, or building to be paid for.

GRAND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot No. 6 Grand-st., on the north side, 75 feet east of Varick-st.; lease from Trinity Church for 21 years from 1st May, 1863; ground rent $225, payable half yearly; lessee has privilege to remove buildings within 10 days of expiration of the lease.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 3 5TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of trustees, estate of Jas. Boorman, deceased:

The house and lease of lot No. 3, 5th-av. Lot 27x100 feet; house 27x54 feet; the side lines running through walls partly erected on these premises and partly on adjoining premises. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at a ground rent of $350 per annum, and all taxes and assessments, and contains covenants against nuisances. The present term has 4½ years unexpired from the 1st of May next, with covenants of renewal for terms of 21 years, at appraised ground rent or buildings to be paid for. 50 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

CHOICE SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell, THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Samuel Lord, Esq., late senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, eighty valuable Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots.

Johnson-st. and Union-av., southeast corner, 2 lots.

Johnson-st., 100 feet east of Union-av., 4 full lots.

Kingsland-av. and Division-st., southeast corner, 4 lots.

Kingsland-av. and Bennett-st., southeast corner, 6 lots.

Parker-st., 150 feet west of Debevoise-av., 7 lots.

William-st., 100 feet north of Richardson-st., 4 lots.

William-st., west side, 100 feet south of Herbert-st., 4 lots.

Kingsland-av., west side, 8 lots, entire front between Frost and Withers sts.

Kingsland-av. and Jackson-st., northwest corner, 2 lots.

Jackson-st., north side, 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 6 lots.

Jackson-st., south side, opposite the above, 1 large gore.

Richardson-st., south side, 300 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.

Frost-st., north side, 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.

Meeker-av. and North Henry-st., southwest junction, 7 lots.

Meeker-av. and Russell-st., northwest corner, 6 lots.

Henry-st., west side, 114 feet south of Herbert-st., 1 lot.

Richardson-st., north side, 50 feet west of North Henry-st., 2 lots.

Amos-st., south side, between Kingsland and Debevoise avs., 4 lots.

Bennett-st., north side, in rear of above, 4 lots.

Full warrantee deeds. Printed abstracts to all purchasers, free of charge.

Terms very easy. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage; ten per cent. on day of sale, and sixty days will be given for the payment of the remaining twenty per cent.

Also, at same time and place,

106 valuable lots, near the above property, situated on Vandervoort and Porter avs., Benton, Parker, Bennett and Amos sts.

The lots are all high and dry, on good grades. Much nearer than the Kingsland property recently sold. Several railroads run in their immediate vicinity. Terms easy.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT

AT

FORT HAMILTON.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The mansion-house and 7 1-6 acres on the bluff at Fort Hamilton, the Summer residence of the late Dr. A. B. Whiting. Also two dwelling-houses and 1½ acres on the beach.

The mansion is two-story and attic basement, 40x40, with piazzas front and rear; was built by day's work in the most careful manner; never has been occupied except as a private residence; house, lawns and outbuildings first-class in every respect; splendid shade and fruit trees, grapes, &c.; coach-house, stable, &c., all in good order.

For beauty of situation this property is unsurpassed in the Harbor of New-York; commands a fine view of the Narrows and Lower Bay; is within two or three minutes' walk of the Brooklyn City Railroad route, and of the steamboat landing at Fort Hamilton; convenient to churches, schools, telegraph office, Post Office, &c.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

VALUABLE VILLA PLOTS

OF

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY,

TO BE SOLD AT

MOTT HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT,

First Station across Harlem River,

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

By direction of

GERARD M. STEVENS, Esq., Referee.

A portion of 175 acres of the

ESTATE OF P. L. ROGERS,

DECEASED.

This desirable property is situated at Pelham, adjoining Hunter's Island, and fronting on the Sound. It is distant eight miles from Harlem Bridge, on the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad, within two minutes' walk of the new Pelham Depot.

THE HARLEM AND NEW-ROCHELLE BOULEVARD PASSES THROUGH THE PROPERTY.

It is beautifully laid out in plots varying from 1½ to 7 acres, fine soil, and lovely building sites on every plot. Nighborhood first-class, with fine scenery on the Sound. Buyers and capitalists will do well to invest in the above property, in view of the improvements being carried out in that neighborhood. For maps and particulars, inquire of

CHAS. D. MOTT, No. 25 Pine-st.,
and at 4th-av., corner 125th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MANSION AND TWENTY LOTS ON PACIFIC-ST., NEW-YORK AND ATLANTIC AVS., BROOKLYN, the residence of Thomas Smith, Esq.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The elegant mansion and twenty lots of ground, situated on Pacific-st., Atlantic and New-York-avs., Brooklyn.

Mansion is two stories, basement and attic; frame, filled in with brick. Contains on first floor: Parlor, drawing-room, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, billiard room, beautifully frescoed. Second floor: Five sleeping rooms, with closets, &c.; also three rooms in attic. Basement contains laundry, kitchen, dumb waiter, wine, vegetable and coal cellars. The house was built by the present owner by day's work, and contains every convenience of a first-class residence; heated by steam. Has burglar's alarm, &c. All the mirrors, gas fixtures and cornices will be sold with the house.

Grounds 200x250, (or 20 City lots,) are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and contain a variety of choice fruits. There is also a substantial stable 25x36, and hennery 11.6x12.8, both in good order. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For permits and maps, apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

BROADWAY, EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.

The extra large plot of ground, with buildings thereon, known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39 New-st., being 125 feet front on Broadway, and New-st. by about an average of 150 feet in depth. The above is the largest and most desirable property for business purposes ever offered in this City, being only one square from head of Wall-st., and in the immediate vicinity of New-York Stock Exchange, Open Board and Gold Room, suitable for banks, insurance companies offices, or Government purposes. Possession May 1, 1869.

A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE IN PARTITION.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,

Will sell on

TUESDAY, April 6,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,)

The following valuable real estate:

Eight houses and lots on the north side of 49th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.—Each house is three-story and basement frame, situated on the rear of the lot, and known by the street Nos. as 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, and 419.

House and lot No. 217 East 39th-st.—This house is three-story basement high-stoop brick; has hot and cold water, and the other usual modern conveniences.

House and lot No. 4 King-st., near Macdougal.—This house is two-story and attic brick; lot, 22x58.

Also, the valuable property on the northeast corner of Spring and Marion sts., on which there are three two-story brick houses, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Marion, and No. 61 Spring-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Westfield, on the line of the Central New-Jersey Railroad one hour from New-York; 300 choice building lots, one-eighth of a mile from depot. For particulars, maps, &c., inquire of SAMUEL HARRIS, No. 40 Pine-st., basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV. AND BUILDING LOTS ON 39TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10TH-AV.—The two lots of land with 3-story brick building thereon, known as Nos. 455 and 457 10th-av., west side, between 38th and 39th sts., 52.9x100.

The five lots of land with the brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 459, 461, 463 and 465 10th-av., being on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 39th-st., 98.9 x125 feet.

WEST 39TH-ST.—5 lots on south side of 39th-st., adjoining the 10th-av. property in the rear, 125x98.9 feet. Also six vacant lots on 39th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the west, each 25x98.9.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 30-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 488 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. M. M. BENTON, Jr., of Kentucky, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

A SPECIAL SERVICE ON BEHALF of the work of the Italian Commission will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Right Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York; Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. POTTER, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

LITERARY CLASS YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association.—Public meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av. Exercises, essays, chronicle and debate. Question—*Is there sufficient ground to warrant the belief that the Union of the States will be perpetuated?* Meeting open to ladies and gentlemen.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—The "Praying Band," under the leadership of Brother SAML. HALSTED, will take charge of the services next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway.—W. J. HOWE, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder G. G. MULLINS, of Syracuse, (formerly of Louisville, Ky.) Subject—*The First Parable.* Also, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Great Organic Union.* All who are interested in the truth are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GORY, from France, Pastor.

A SPECIAL INVITATION IS GIVEN to those who realize they need "an advocate with the Father" to attend the lecture by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Divine Lawyer and His Clients.* Morning services at the usual hour. Seats always free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening. The Sunday School anniversary will be held on TUESDAY EVENING.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the fourth lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Leaven and the Meal, or, The Relation of Religion to Life.* The public are invited.

REV. G. W. WOODRUFF, PASTOR of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., will preach on SABBATH MORNING a sermon, suggested by the jubilee of the Methodist Missionary Society. In the evening Mr. WOODRUFF preaches his valedictory sermon. The service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. SILAS FARRINGTON, of Germantown. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free; Subject in the morning—*The Eternal Goodness*; in the evening, *Largeness of Place.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor, and evening sermon to young men by Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, of Yorkville. Young men specially invited. Seats always free.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal.—Rev. THEODORE A. EATON, Rector. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JNO. H. HILL, D. D., of Athens, Greece, will preach on his mission, at morning service. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and people residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

LIFE BELIEVERS WILL HOLD MEETings every SABBATH EVENING, during April, in the hall, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., entrance No. 303 West 14th-st. On SUNDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, W. N. PILE will preach. Subject—*The Wages of Sin, and the Gift of God.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ by Rev. RICHARD PARKER, and by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, at 3½, afternoon. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN, TRANCE speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects given by the audience. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at same hour in the side room.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 13.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. N. PILE, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Tabernacle of David and its Priesthood.* At 3 P. M., Subject—*The Reign of Christ on Zion's Hill.* All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE American Church Union.—Third sermon of the course on the first Sunday after Easter, April 4, in the Church of the Transfiguration, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Protestant Episcopal Church—Her Practice as Contrasted with her Faith.*

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal.)—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, will hold an evening service in Hiasko Hall, 34th-st., southeast corner of 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, corner 2d-av.; Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath evening, April 4, second of series of discourses to young men. Subject—*Daniel, the Moral Hero.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE pastor. In the EVENING the first of four lectures on Christian characters. First—*Father Mathew, the good Christian Priest.* Public invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. M. HENRY, of New-Orleans, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the pastor will preach the fifth sermon in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Noah.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—(Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector, Rev T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon for children at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av., J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at 9 A. M. and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELIST, Brooklyn.—Sermon to young men on SUNDAY MORNING, by the Rector, in the chapel in Bergen-st., near Flatbush-av., on *Success in Business as connected with the Observance of the Sabbath.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. TO-MORROW, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. SAMUEL COX, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church removed to Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. W. B. BROWN, of Newark, will preach at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2½. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Importance of the Season of Youth.*

THE THRONE OF JUDGMENT.—Bishop SNOW, of the Pedob-Baptist Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Mount Zion to Judge the World.*

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock, instead of 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIan Church.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*A Visit to Mount Sinai.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH WANTED—THE UNDERsigned desires to take temporary charge of an Episcopal Church for the Summer from the 1st of May in the City or vicinity of New-York; the best of references given. Address Rev. H. H. MORRELL, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

THE LARGE CHAPEL IN LYRIC HALL to let on Sunday evenings; is furnished complete with organ, &c.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker. No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN AT Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 261 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 2d-av., and in 84th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., JOSEPH F. SHOUDIE; in 2d-av., J. F. PATTON, and in 84th-st., Dr. A. J. CHADSEY. All are invited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

PATENTED FEB. 11, 1862.

PATENTED NOV. 20, 1866.

PATENTED MARCH 16, 1869.

The subscriber having opened the LARGE WAREROOMS, NO. 634 BROADWAY, in connection with his IMMENSE CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, NO. 638 BROADWAY, having several LARGE MANUFACTORIES of his own and daily receiving consignments from the most prominent

VELOCIPEDE MANUFACTURERS

in the United States, is prepared to fill orders with dispatch. Prices from $50 to $150. A liberal discount to purchasers of six or more.

The following named parties have received licenses to manufacture Velocipedes, under Letters Patent, No. 59,915, and sell throughout the United States:

C. P. Kimball & Larkin, Portland, Me.; license for Maine exclusively.

W. P. Sargent & Co., John P. Whittier, Boston, Mass.; license for New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, exclusively, except New-Bedford, Taunton, Fall River and Fair Haven, Mass.

Geo. L. Brownell, New-Bedford, Mass.; license for New-Bedford exclusively.

Geo. C. Elliott, Providence, R. I.; license for Rhode Island exclusively.

Wood Bros., No. 596 Broadway, New-York; license for Connecticut exclusively, except one shop right.

Pickering & Davis, No. 144 Greene-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

Fred. R. Wood, No. 219 19th-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

Mercer & Monod, No. 3 William-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

G. B. Turrell, No. 626 Washington-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

A. T. Demarest & Co., No. 630 Broadway, New-York City; license for one shop right.

Charles Merrill & Sons, No. 556 Grand-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

Jos. M. Lee, No. 130 Horatio-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

Charles G. Martin, No. 142 Greene-st., New-York City; license for one shop right.

Stall & Murray, Park-av., Brooklyn, L. I.; license for one shop right.

George Parr, Buffalo, N. Y.; license for Erie Co., N. Y., Niagara Co., N. Y., exclusively.

B. W. Tilton, No. 47 Broadway, New-York City; license for East Chester Township, N. Y., exclusively.

David Thomas, Elmira, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

Tretheway, Hartmayer & Co., Morrisania, N. Y.; license for one ship right.

Sweet, Barnes & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

E. Hinman & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

Mount & Palmer, Medina, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

A. Veazie, Rochester, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

Calvin B. Gill, Rochester, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

John P. Curtis, Kingston, N. Y.; license for one shop right.

J. M. Quimby & Co., Newark, N. J.; license for New-Jersey exclusively.

McLear & Kendall, Wilmington, Del.; license for one shop right.

Stockton, Brush & Perry, St. Paul, Minn.; license for Minnesota exclusively.

Henry Willetts, Chicago, Ill.; license for one shop right.

Loring & Keene, Chicago, Ill.; license for one shop right.

Geo. F. Fuller, Detroit, Mich.; license for one shop right.

Lowman, Warden & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.; license for Lake County, Ohio, Lorrain County, Ohio, Portage County, Ohio, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, exclusively.

Manufacturers are cautioned against procuring licenses to make two-wheeled velocipedes from any parties who may claim to grant them unless such claimants possess my authority, as I am the *sole owner* of Patent No. 59,915, granted Nov. 20, 1866.

CALVIN WITTY,
Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT $2,300, TO CLOSE THE whole, to one buyer, three sound matched horses, a close carriage, a new park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c.; everything required for keeping horses together, with coachman's livery, will be sold promptly, as stable is let. Apply at private stable, No. 86 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, about 15 hands; long tail, kind in single or double harness and under the saddle; price $200, and cheap at that; the owner wishes to sell because he has no present use for him. Apply to EGBERTSON & MOTT, Nos. 119 and 121 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN PONY, WITH DOG-cart, harness, whip, saddle and bridle; a complete outfit for a young boy. Inquire at stable of WILLIAM L. WAKERLEY, No. 619 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES; also, two double trucks, in perfect running order. Apply at No. 222 West-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AND NEARLY NEW, a two-horse truck, suitable for hay and feed or furniture, at No. 375 Grove-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO HORSES, truck and good work. Inquire of CHRISTENSEN, Carman, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND TRUCK, OFFICE fixtures and furniture, at No. 140 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK.
THE SUMMER SESSION
of this first-class Seminary, for the education of young ladies, will commence April 14.
REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD,
President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.
ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.
REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL.
The number of pupils is quite limited. The playgrounds are extensive, and green fields and pure air are on all sides. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

DR. A. SEELIGSOHN'S INSTITUTE,
No. 213 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., a Boarding and Day School for boys and girls. The increasing number of pupils has induced the principal to remove to the above location. This institution offers superior advantages in all branches of useful instruction, an agreeable home, with parental care, in a location unsurpassed in this City. For circulars apply as above to Dr. A. SEELIGSOHN.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.

For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—Established thirteen years. Spring quarter opens April 20. Rev. R. BOLTON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $250 per year for English branches. Circulars had of Mr. James Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or of Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References—Rev. Dr. S. Adler, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, &c.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS WILL be received for a thorough course of commercial instruction, including penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply at No. 47 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young girls, at Hyde Park, on the Hudson; number limited to six. Spring Term opens May 3. For terms and reference, address Box No. 64 Post Office, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A family Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms moderate; location beautiful. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, Danbury, Conn.—Spring term opens April 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL in New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE	DAURE	SATURDAY, April 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, April 17
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 29

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	April 3	BRITANNIA	April 24
INDIA	April 10	IOWA	May 1
UNIT'D KING'M	April 17	COLUMBIA	May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA	SATURDAY	April 3
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	April 7
SAMARIA	WEDNESDAY	April 14
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$80
Cabin to Paris......$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10½ A. M. on SATURDAY, April 3.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

HECLA	April 1	SAMARIA	April 22
TARIFA	April 15	TRIPOLI	April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA	3,125 tons	April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	May 5, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)...$38.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN......May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin......$100, Currency	Cabin......$80, Gold
Steerage......35, Currency	Steerage......35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, April 3, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 10—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)...April 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS......April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN......May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows......April 10
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES......NELSON..Saturday, April 3
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE..Saturday, April 10
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow April 15.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

THE RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,
FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS,
Compiled and published by the American Shipmasters' Association, is now ready. Applications for subscription to the book to be addressed to
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st.
All other communications to
J. H. UPTON, No. 51 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J.B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 253 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.		RED BANK.	
Th'sday, Mch. 25,	2:30 P.M.	Wed'sday Mch. 24, 1	P.M.
Saturday, Mch. 27,	3 P.M.	Friday Mch. 26, 2	P.M.
Tuesday, Mch. 30,	9 A.M.	Monday, Mch. 29,	7:30 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 1,	10 A.M.	Wed'sday, Mch. 31, 8	A.M.
Saturday, Apr. 3,	12 M.	Friday, April 2, 9	A.M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips on SUNDAY, April 4, between New-York and Newark: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

1869.—**FIRST TRIP** FOR ROUNDOUT, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Cozzens and intermediate landings. The steamer THOMAS CORNELL will resume her regular trips on THURSDAY, April 1, leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter at the same hour.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN TO ALBANY and Troy.—The steamer CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., SATURDAY, April 3, at 6 o'clock in the evening, connecting with all railroads West, North or East.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.
This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.
Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY, perfect meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 505 6th-av., and 1,310 B'dway. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—SATURDAY.
(Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
AFTERNOON | Shakespeare's Masterpiece, "The TEMPEST." | AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON | | AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON | | AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON | | AND NIGHT.
An exquisite production, blending the happiest charms of music, poetry, painting and acting, and which has already achieved in the eloquent critical praises it has won, in the brilliant audiences which throng to the enjoyment of its matchless beauties,
THE TRIUMPH OF THE YEAR.
The great and eminent artists, Mr.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT......as......PROSPERO
FRANK MAYO......as......FERDINAND
WM. DAVIDGE......as......CALIBAN
THE MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
The best now in Europe or America.
C. S. GETZ'S LOVELY NEW SCENERY.
Today, | First "TEMPEST" Matinee | 1½ o'clock,
Admission, | First "TEMPEST" Matinee | Children,
50 cents. | First "TEMPEST" Matinee | 30 cents.
MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; reserved seats any part of the house, $1; family circle, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—(LIFE IN PARIS.)
Next week, last week in New-York of Mr. Grau's French Opera Company.
Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU
Farewell nights of Mr. J. Grau's French Opera Troupe, before their departure for the Western cities.
TO-DAY—EVENING AND MATINEE PERFORMANCES.
Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
The work will be presented with all that care and perfection of mise en scene which has distinguished the Theatre Francais under Mr. Grau's management.
ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant.
Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete—with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Victoria, Maurice, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Deligne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire strength of the company of 140 persons.
Admission, $1; seats reserved, $1 50; seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium, $15; family circle, 30c.
Seats can be secured for any of the farewell nights.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, benefit of Mr. Juignet.
In Poughkeepsie, MONDAY NEXT—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Next week—LA VIE PARISIENNE TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY NIGHTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. MATINEE.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. LIFE IN PARIS.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Admission to all parts, $1; seats secured without extra charge; seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium, $10

WOOD'S MUSEUM—THIS EVENING.
MISS MARRIOTT,
MISS MARRIOTT,
will appear in her wonderful personation of
HAMLET. | Mr. J. F. CATHCART
HAMLET. | in the cast of characters.
HAMLET. | NEW and NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.
HAMLET. | Seats should be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, at THE FAMILY RESORT. Admission 50 cents, which include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.
The burlesque hit of
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
The farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON.
OLIO,
introducing Com. FOOTE, Miss NESTELE, Col. SMALL and General GRANT, JR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the dashing and popular equestrienne, in a
GRAND SCENE OF EQUITATION.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
of the incomparable New-York Circus Troupe in
WONDERS OF EQUESTRIANISM
AND PRODIGIES OF GYMNASTIC SKILL.

STEINWAY HALL.—SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS......DIRECTOR.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS;
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, 25 CENTS.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY Evening, April 4, at 8,
NINTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
together with the following eminent artists:
Mdlle. JOSEY HOFLE, the favorite Prima Donna;
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Pianist;
His first appearance at these Concerts.
Reserved Seats and Tickets can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, at Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
APRIL 3, AT 11½ A. M.,
SECOND HISTORICAL RECITAL
OF VOCAL AND PIANO-FORTE MUSIC,
BY MME. RAYMOND RITTER
AND MR. S. B. MILLS.
OLD FRENCH SCHOOL.
CLASSIC GERMAN SCHOOL.
FOLK SONGS.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERT, NO. 10.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
The Great Organ will be played every SATURDAY from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors opened at 3:30.
MR. JOHN ZUNDER,
Organist of Plymouth Church, will play to-day.
Admission 15 cents. Ten tickets $1.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st. near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

GO AND SEE THE GREAT SOMERSAULT FEAT at the Tammany MATINEE TO-DAY at 2, by the WONDERFUL GREGORY BROTHERS. ROSE LUCELLE in her daring TRANSEPT FLIGHT. MAFFITT'S MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Admission 50 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

LECTURES.

DR. BELLOWS
WILL GIVE THREE LECTURES
IN HIS CHURCH ON 4TH-AV.,
corner of 20th-st.,
for the benefit of the
FREE CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
April 7; subject—*Hiram Powers, the American Sculptor.*
April 14; subject—*Two-thirds Through the Nineteenth Century.*
April 21; subject—*The Footprints of Humanity.*
Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $2 for the course. To be had at James Miller's book store, No. 647 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel; Brown Bro's., No. 298 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SECOND FLOOR—PARLOR, DINING-room, large bedroom, large dressing-room, bath, &c., all on the street, and communicating with each and with the hall, with private table or without board. No. 100 East 23d-st.

A QUIET FAMILY WISH AN ELDERLY gentleman (bachelor) to occupy their parlor and bedroom on third floor; bath, with hot and cold water, gas and fire; terms moderate. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE, ELEGANT, HANDsomely furnished front room with fire, gas, board for two, only $22 per week, in the first-class brownstone house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-park—Handsomely-furnished rooms en suite for families; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with board; location desirable; no moving in May.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family where there are few or no boarders; price not to exceed $25 per week. Address PUTNAM, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—In a private family in the vicinity of New-York, for a lady, two children and a nurse; the situation must be cheerful and healthy. Address Box No. 1,232.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely and newly furnished rooms on second floor, from and after May 1; house first-class; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, location to be between Lexington and 6th avs, and 9th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $25. Address M. F. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A SECOND story; location below 30th-st., on one of the best avenues. Address F. G. POND, Station F.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st. Handsomely furnished rooms to let suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-class rooms; second floor; private bath, with board; 1st of May or sooner.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, en suite, will be let for season or year, with or without private table only.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A SECOND floor to let with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—SPLENDID ROOMS, WITH board, can be had in a private family, at No. 100 River-terrace. A beautiful location.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND and third floors, to let, with board; references required. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, with private table; references.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST—FURNISHED room to let, with or without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THIRD floor, at 25 Cottage-place; family private.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD IN 1st-st. Address E. F., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
The Manager, wishing to accede to the desire of the many who were prevented from witnessing this beautiful play during the LENTEN SEASON, respectfully announces that he will present
ROMEO AND JULIET
ONE WEEK LONGER,
Being positively
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS
of this GRAND PRODUCTION,
Commencing MONDAY, APRIL 5,
and closing SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.
This will necessitate the
POSTPONEMENT
OF
OTHELLO
Until Monday, April 12.
On Saturday afternoon, April 10,
MATINEE OF
THE MARBLE HEART.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
AS RAPHAEL.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST
MATINEE.
ROMEO AND JULIET,
NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL 3,
commencing at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
IN
THE MARBLE HEART.
Box Sheet Now Open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
AND THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
MORE WIT AND FRESH WONDERS.
MORE WIT AND FRESH WONDERS.
GEO. L. FOX, The Unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, The Unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, The Unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
HARLEQUINADE QUARTET,
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
HOLIDAY FUN. HOLIDAY FUN.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND SIG. COSTA'S
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC BALLETS,
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
THE ORIGINAL DONKEY.
THE GIANT POLICEMAN.
THE RAILWAY SENSATION.
THE ANIMATED FURNITURE.
THE MECHANICAL HARLEQUIN.
THE DROLL CARICATURES.
MARVELOUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 3.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
SATURDAY, April 3,
will be
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LAST NIGHT
IN NEW-YORK.
The bill for the week will be
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'CALLAHAN......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
To be followed nightly by the
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
In which Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM will sustain his great characterization of SHYLOCK.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY
Opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S BURLESQUE TROUPE
in Byron's great extravaganza of
IVANHOE.
Miss MAGGIE DESMONDE, the charming English actress, will make her first appearance as WAMBA.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS......as......REBECCA
New Scenery, Dresses, Music, &c.
RIGL SISTERS AND BALLET.
IVANHOE has been some time in preparation, and will be presented to the public with every requisite to insure its success.
IVANHOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

THE TAMMANY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES. THE GREAT SOMERSAULT FEAT OF THE GREGORY BROTHERS EVERY EVENING and MATINEE TO-DAY. Enthusiastic reception of ROSE LUCELLE, the QUEEN of the TRAPEZE. The PROGRAMME commences at 7:45 with the GREGORY FAMILY. Mlle. GERTRUDE'S TRAINED DOGS. At 8:15 THE SPIRAL ASCENSION by LE PETIT ETHARDO. At 8:35 the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES. At 9:25, "LES DENTS DE FER," by Mons. CONTELIER, followed by the GRAND TRANSEPT FLIGHT by the peerless Mlle. ROSE LUCELLE. 9:35—"THREE FLYING MEN IN THE AIR," by the CHAMPION GYMNASTS of the world, JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR GREGORY. THIS AND EVERY EVENING, the boy ALBERT will turn a COMPLETE SOMERSAULT while passing from HANDS to HANDS. 9:45—Mlle. GERTRUDE'S MINIATURE CIRCUS. The performances will conclude with JAMES S. MAFFITT'S great trick pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE, commencing at 10 o'clock. COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS. Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra seats 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY SOIREES—FIFTH SEASON.
THIS SATURDAY, April 3, at 8,
FIFTH AND LAST
SYMPHONY SOIREE.
Mr. OTTO SINGER, (Pianist.)
THE CHORAL SOCIETY.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:
FESTIVAL OVERTURE, Op. 50, (first time.) Volkmann.
114TH PSALM, "When Israel out of Egypt came." Mendelssohn.
FANTASIE, for Orchestra and Piano Obligato, (first time.)......Otto Singer.
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Prometheus," (first time.) Liszt.
SYMPHONY No. 6, F, Op. 68, "Pastorale." Beethoven.
TICKETS, (including a reserved seat,) TWO DOLLARS.
To be had at the ticket office of Steinway Hall, at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
On which occasion
DAVID RIKER, ESQ.,
Will deliver
A LECTURE
ON BRAZIL AND ITS RESOURCES,
as available for the capitalist, the manufacturer, the commercial man, the artisan, the agriculturist and the laborer, in
THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.
Specimens of the mineral wealth, woods, and natural products of the country, will be exhibited on the occasion.
Tickets of admission 50 cents. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

IRVING HALL.
THIRTEENTH GRAND
SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 4, 1869.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MISS F. ROKOHL,
MR. SALCEDO, cornet,
(his first appearance,)
MR. R. ARNOLD, the celebrated violinist,
MR. G. W. COLBY, accompanist,
MR. H. B. DODWORTH, } Conductors.
MR. ED. MOLLENHAUER, }
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

OLD GUARD BALL.
Composed of the veteran members of the
LIGHT GUARD AND CITY GUARD,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BANDS,
who will perform all the choice morceaux from the modern operas, with the favorite quicksteps dedicated years since to the military of New-York, including the popular marches of the
LIGHT GUARD
AND CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady; extra lady's tickets, $2. For sale at the principal music stores and hotels.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES are on free exhibition at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st. They will be sold at auction FRIDAY EVENING, April 9. Open Sunday.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD ENTIRE charge of a gentleman's house, and instructed his daughters (three) in the English branches and Music, vocal and instrumental, desires reengagement in a family of high moral worth. Address J. A. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A well-educated New-England lady, speaking some French and German, wishes a situation in a family about to visit Europe; references excellent. Address V., No. 82 Front-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
5th-av. and 24th-st.
JAMES FISK, JR......Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD......Manager
THE FRENCH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
Reëntree of the
GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY.
All the favorite artists.
MLLES. TOSTEE, IRMA AND DUCLOS, &c., &c.
MESSRS AUJAC, DECRE, LEDUC, &c., &c.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
LA PERICHOLE.
MLLE. IRMA AND M. AUJAC.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MLLE. TOSTEE AND M. AUJAC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA AND M. AUJAC.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AND M. AUJAC
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9,
LES BAVARDS
and
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
SATURDAY, AT 2,
GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Seats can be secured on and after THURSDAY, April 1, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and box office of the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUSINI BENEFIT OPERA MATINEE.
MISS PHILLIPPS. MISS TOPP.
SATURDAY, April 3, at 1 P. M.,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Signor Susini's reappearance since his recovery from his protracted illness, through the special attendance of Dr. Sass, of this City.
Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signori Lotti, Reina, Fossati and Signora Mora in their original roles. Signor Nicolao, conductor. Miss Phillipps, in the Music Lesson scene, will introduce a beautiful Cuban song, (by request.) Miss Alida Topp, the distinguished pianist, will perform one of her famous morceaux between the first and second acts. Admission, including reserved seats, $1; boxes, $6. To be secured at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Maccy's, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 3, at 8,
Fourth Farewell Performance of
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
Only time of
MARIANNE.
MONDAY—For the first time, Victor Hugo's drama,
THISBE;
OR, ANGELO, THE TYRANT OF PADUA.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Private boxes, (according to location,) from $6 to $12.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY AT 2,
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE
SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND
RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.
MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 5, 1869.
THE FORTY THIEVES RECONSTRUCTED.
NEW ARTISTES, SCENERY, DRESSES,
SONGS, DANCES, BREAKDOWNS,
MARCHES, TABLEAUX and RHYMES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts.
TWO PERFORMAMCES—MATINEE AND EVENING,
and last appearance in New-York of
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
MATINEE AT 1½, | EVENING AT 7¾,
ONLY COULDOCK | THE COULDOCKS
MATINEE. | LAST NIGHT.
WILLOW COPSE. | WILLOW COPSE.
THREE GREAT EVENTS IN THE
DRAMATIC WORLD.
No. 1 { THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
No. 2 { THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
No. 3 { THE REPRODUCTION OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.
This wonderful success will be reproduced
ON MONDAY NEXT,
introducing those
UNIVERSAL FAVORITES AND SUPERIOR
ARTISTS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AS MAGGIE AND MIKE MACARTY.
These entertainments will be the
LAST PERFORMANCES IN THIS THEATRE,
arrangements having been made after May for its
TOTAL DESTRUCTION AND CONVERSION
INTO OTHER PURPOSES.
The piece and artists selected are chosen with a view to give a fitting eclat
TO SO MEMORABLE AN EVENT
as the closing of
THIS TEMPLE OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN FOR
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS' NIGHTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
EVERY NIGHT WITH GRAND MATINEES.
MONDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEVEN DWARFS. TWO ACTS.
SEVEN DWARFS. 20 NEW SCENES.
SEVEN DWARFS. 100 NEW TRICKS.
NEVER EQUALED TRANSFORMATION
SCENE.
ROBERT BUTLER......as......CLOWN

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
In consequence of the accident to Mr. Nelse Seymour the burlesque of RED HOT will be postponed until MONDAY, April 5. The laughable burlesque of the INAUGURATION BALL every night.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 5.
Cards can be had of Mr. Trenor at his beautiful ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.

THE MOST AMUSING PERFORMance for children at THE TAMMANY MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. Mlle. GERTRUDE'S inimitable troupe of TRAINED DOGS AND PONIES. APPOLLO the great DOG RIDER. MAFFITT'S MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Admission 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by ALL druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide! Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City who has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-place, near Amity-st., treats all special and private diseases from whatever cause produced; immediate relief to the most anxious patient; sufferers from nervousness and physical incapacity, debility, syphilis, strictures, &c., may rely on quick cures and confidential treatment; sores and ulcers quickly healed and disease eradicated like magic without mercury.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel.* See No. 45. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past: Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—OFFICE NO. 129 Liberty-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Company's Safe Broken Open by the Receiver—Books of the Company and of the Credit Mobilier Found—Proceedings before the Referee.

The fact that WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., by appointment of the Supreme Court receiver of the assets of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, intended to force open the Company's safe for the purpose of securing the books which could not otherwise be brought before the Court, was made known early yesterday morning, and created considerable excitement in the vicinity of the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street. Deputy Sheriff BANKER, armed with the order of the Court, and accompanied by six assistants, arrived at the office at 10 o'clock A. M., and awaited the appearance of Mr. TWEED, who shortly afterward presented himself. The receiver immediately ordered the forcible entry to be made, and thereupon a stalwart son of Erin, T. J. SULLIVAN by name, proceeded to execute the order, dealing vigorous blows against the door, with an immense sledge-hammer, such as Tubal Cain may be supposed to have wielded in the days of the ancients. At this point Mr. THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President of the Company, interposed, and notified all those concerned in the operation that they would be individually held as trespassers, and at the same time directed a clerk of the Company to take down their names. Mr. TWEED, however, directed the proceeding to be continued, when Mr. TRACEY, counsel for the Company, entered a protest against it, but it was unheeded. The owners of the building now appeared on the scene and entered their protest, on the ground that the contemplated forcible entry would damage their property. All was of no avail, however, and, acting under the receiver's order, SULLIVAN began again to bang away at the outer door of the safe. This safe, or fire-proof vault, rather, was built by J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, and is set in the wall. The outer door is a massive one, over six feet in height and about six inches in thickness. The lock is of the combination order. The vault has also inside double doors of chilled iron, and inside of all is yet another safe, detached from the outer one, so that it can be moved to any portion of the vault. Mr. CORNELL, the builder, came into the office, and, at the request of Mr. TWEED, directed the operations of the workman, when Mr. DURANT again protested against the forcible proceedings. The Deputy Sheriffs replied that they knew no one in the transaction; that the Court had ordered the safe to be broken open, and no alternative was left them but to obey that order. SULLIVAN, in the meantime, had been pounding away, but no headway was made as to effecting an entrance. Mr. TWEED, seeing that the safe still resisted the effort to open it, sent to Mr. CORNELL's establishment for four workmen to come down and assist the one who was engaged in the operation. The auxiliary force soon made its appearance, the men bringing with them sledges, drills, chisels and other implements of their trade, and all set to work to effect an entrance. After working for some time, they managed to break the outer plating of the large door, and then they drilled around the lock, so as to detach it from the door, a matter that was effected after much hard labor. Chisels and sledges were now used, and at 4:40 o'clock the lock bolts were broken, and the massive door was swung open. One of the Deputy Sheriffs then entered, and tried the inner doors, which opened easily, as they were not locked. While the forcible entry was being proceeded with, a large crowd of stockholders in the Company and many outsiders had filled the office and watched the operations with great interest. Jokes were perpetrated by the spectators; some at the expense of the Company, and others at the expense of Mr. FISK. "There's nothing in the safe anyhow," said one. "That remains to be seen," replied another, who evidently espoused the cause of Mr. FISK; "I believe the books are there." "Well," said the other, "when they find the books there you let me know, will you?" and with this he left the office, smiling. "Go on, old boy; hit 'im agin," said a tall individual, who overlooked the crowd in front of him, addressing a workman who was dealing sturdy blows against the door with a sledge, "you'll have your labor for your pains." "Let my bonds alone when you get in," said another; "you'll know 'em when you see 'em; 'Smith' is written on the label." "It can't be opened," said a tall, gaunt-looking gentleman, who viewed the operation with much interest. "Yes it can," replied a dumpy individual who stood beside him, "there never was a safe made that couldn't be opened." "Well, I admit that your'e posted as to that matter; you look as though you have had experience," rejoined the first speaker, whereupon the crowd set up a laugh at the expense of the individual of minor altitude. Many of the spectators left the office fully impressed with the idea that no entrance into the safe could be effected until daylight. After three and a half hours' labor, however, the door was swung open, and a rush was made to get a peep into the vault. The Deputy Sheriffs ordered all to stand back, and no one except Mr. TWEED was allowed to enter. He remained inside the vault for a moment only, when he came out, and, shutting the inner doors gave strict orders that no one should enter until his return. He then left, and soon after came back with Mr. BOWNE and Mr. HOMER MORGAN, whom he desired to act as witnesses to the removal of the contents of the safe, or so much of them as were required by the Court. With these gentlemen he entered the vault, and after they had made an examination of the interior, Mr. TWEED emerged therefrom bearing two large books which he gave to an assistant who stood outside. He then brought out another one, and shutting the door again, and leaving the deputies in charge, with his assistant wended his way up stairs to the office of AMASA J. REDFIELD, Esq., the referee appointed by the Court, before whom testimony was then being taken.

Mr. TWEED was asked what he had found in the safe; to which he replied that he had found three books—one a stock ledger, and the other two cash-books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. CHARLES TUTTLE, the Assistant Treasurer of the Company, was now being examined as a witness, when DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., counsel for Mr. FISK, passed one of the books over to him, and asked him to examine it and say how much money had been paid on the Credit Mobilier contract during the year 1868. Mr. TUTTLE proceeded to examine the book, when Mr. FIELD asked Mr. TWEED:

Are there any other books in the safe?

Mr. TWEED—There are four books there labeled on the back as belonging to the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. FIELD—Then I ask the referee to order the receiver to produce these books.

The referee so ordered, and Mr. TWEED left and soon returned, followed by one of the Deputy Sheriffs bearing four large books.

Mr. TRACEY here objected to the witness (TUTTLE) answering the question put to him by Mr. FIELD, for the reason that it implied a contract of which there was no evidence. The referee over-ruled the objection and Mr. TRACEY took an exception.

The additional books being placed before the referee, Mr. FIELD asked the receiver to state what they were. After examining them, Mr. TWEED announced that one was a journal of the Credit Mobilier, beginning Aug. 31, 1867, and ending April 30, 1868; another a stock ledger of the Credit Mobilier, with entries from Nov. 21, 1864, to Dec. 21, 1864; another a journal of the Credit Mobilier from May 21, 1863, to Nov. 21, 1864; and the remaining one a construction ledger of the Credit Mobilier, with entries from Aug. 31, 1867, to Sept. 30, 1867.

Mr. TUTTLE, the witness, now answered that from an examination of the book given him, he found that during the year 1868 there was paid on the Credit Mobilier contract the total sum of $142,337.

Mr. FIELD then asked him to examine and see how much was paid during the same year on the Oakes Ames and Davis contracts. At this point, however, an adjournment was suggested, and the taking of further testimony was postponed to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. TWEED then replaced the books in the vault, and having given orders to the deputies to watch the vault during the night, he retired, as also did the counsel, the officers of the Company and the spectators, and the office was left in charge of the Sheriff's deputies.

Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Board.

The Legislature has enacted a bill providing for the organization of a new Board of Commissioners, who are to have complete control over the work now done by the Nassau Water and Sewerage Board, and in addition the repaving, regrading and repairing of streets and other work as set forth in the following (sixth) section of the new act:

"The said Board shall have exclusive power to cause streets to be repaved, regraded and repaired; to cause cross-walks to be relaid and sidewalks to be reflagged, and generally to have such other improvements in and about such streets so to be repaved, regraded or repaired, to be made, as in their judgment the public wants and convenience shall require; the expense of all such improvements, in cases where such expenses shall exceed $250, and in cases of repairs, shall be assessed and be a lien upon the property benefited thereby in proportion to the amount of such benefit, and in all other cases shall be a general city charge."

This new Board also takes control of the work of cleaning the streets, a matter of great importance, rendered so by the imperfect manner in which contracts have been fulfilled. The act confers full power, as will be seen by perusing the sixteenth section:

"The Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners shall have exclusive power and authority in relation to the repairs to and cleaning of the streets of said city. The said Board is authorized to have such work done in such manner as they shall deem to be for the best interests of the city, and to cause the same to be done by days' work, either under their personal supervision or that of a superintendent, whom they are hereby authorized to appoint, or by contract; but no contract shall be made for work the expense of which shall exceed $250, unless advertisement for proposals for doing such work shall be made in the Corporation newspapers for at least ten days, and in such case any contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, whose proposal shall, in the judgment of said Board, be the most beneficial to the public, and who shall give satisfactory security. But in case of dangerous breaks in any street, caused by storm, accident or flood, they may, by unanimous vote, award a contract for doing such work without such advertisement."

The salaries are to be $5,000 per year, and the Commissioners have power to appoint a Superintendent, "a Chief-Engineer and assistants, and such and so many superintendents, subordinates, officers and employes as the carrying out of the provisions of this act may require." Who the four Commissioners will be is a question yet to be decided.

Meantime, while the passage of the Water and Sewerage act, which has been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law, gives to the City of Brooklyn a Board from which much will be expected, it takes from the Board of Aldermen about nine-tenths of their business, and consequently divests them of very extensive powers. The Aldermen have been paid for their past services $1,000 each per annum. A bill is now before the Legislature to increase that salary to $2,500 per annum. Whether in passing such a bill the Legislature will be doing an act of justice to the taxpayers of Brooklyn is a question which legislators may have answered in the negative, especially as the duties and responsibilities of the Aldermen have been so much reduced.

OUR MARKETS.

The Plan of the Citizens' Association for the Sale of Our City Market Property.

The following plan for selling our markets has been presented by the Citizens' Association to the Senate Committee for incorporation into the City Tax Levy. For the expenses of the sale of the public markets, $10,000:

On the 1st day of May, in the year 1870, the public markets of the City of New-York shall be closed and abolished, and thereafter no public market shall be continued, kept or established by or for the Corporation of the City of New-York, and all officers' fees and salaries then existing in and about said markets shall be abolished, and on and after said date any person, company or association may carry on the business of public markets in said City, in such streets and places, and subject to such rules and regulations, and upon the payment of such license fees as the Mayor of said City shall ordain and establish. The said Mayor shall make such sanitary rules and regulations for carrying on the business of markets and the selling of meats and vegetables in the City of New-York as shall best subserve the convenience of the people and the health of the City, and may enforce such rules and regulations as the rules and ordinances of said City are now enforced, and said Mayor shall license all proper persons who shall desire a license to sell singly in carts or in companies in the public streets or in any buildings erected or hired by such persons for that purpose, market stuffs, produce and meats, and shall establish and collect from such persons daily, weekly, monthly or yearly licences for such privilege, licenses to be collected and paid over to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the license fees so collected by this section shall be deposited by said Comptroller in the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt.

Immediately upon the passage of this act the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York shall proceed and divide the real estate now used for market purposes in said City and the structures thereon into convenient lots and parcels for sale, having due regard in such division to the style and quality of such structures and the adaptability of such property to market purposes. Such division shall be completed on or before the first day of October next, and maps or plans thereof shall be prepared and published by said Commissioners, to be posted as herein provided. On the first Tuesday of January next and every day thereafter until all the said market property shall be sold, the said Commissioners shall offer all of said property for sale, parcel by parcel, separately, as the same shall have been so divided, and shall sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

Notice of such sale shall be given by advertisement of the time and place and terms of sale once a week from the first day of October to the time of sale in six daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, and by posters containing such notice, and said maps or plans shall be posted in said City during the period of such advertisements. The terms of said sale shall be as follows: The purchaser shall pay ten per cent. of his bid on the day of sale and the balance at the end of thirty days therefrom in cash, or half the balance, as the purchaser may elect, in cash and the residue of the balance on bond and mortgage on the property purchased, such bond and mortgage to bear seven per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, until the principal sum is paid, and the principal to be paid in three years.

Any number of persons jointly, or any corporation or association may purchase at such sale. In case any purchaser shall fail to complete his purchase, the said property shall be again put up at auction within thirty-five days from the previous sale, and shall be sold in the same manner and upon the same terms as above directed. The deposit of ten per cent., and the cash balances shall be paid to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, who shall attend said sales, and shall be paid by him into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt. The said Comptroller shall prepare, execute and deliver the necessary deeds in fee, bonds and mortgage, upon said sale in the same manner as upon other sales of the City property. The purchaser or purchasers at said sales shall enter into possession of the property purchased on the first day of May after said sale, and shall be entitled to all the structures upon the property so purchased. Any person or persons purchasing jointly any one parcel of such property, comprising in such parcel an entire market building, may carry on the business of a public market therein, upon paying the license to be fixed as hereinbefore mentioned. Upon the sale of all said market property and the completion of the purchases thereof, as hereinbefore provided, the duties and powers of said Commissioners in respect thereof shall cease.

The said sum of $10,000 hereby appropriated, shall be paid out by the said Comptroller, from time to time, upon the certificate of said Commissioners, for the expenses incurred by them under this act.

Ladies' Union Aid Society.

A regular meeting of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday at the Home, in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. The ordinary routine business occupied nearly all of their time, after which the eighteenth annual report of the Society was presented, and adopted. From the report of the Executive Committee, it appears that during the year 1868 seventy-eight beneficiaries have shared the social, religious and physical comforts provided. At the close of the year there were seventy-one inmates, and since then four additional members have been received. The Church Committee's report in relation to filling the pulpit, weekly prayer meetings, class meetings and the administering of the Lord's Supper, was very favorable. The Committee to attend the sick reported very little sickness in the family, save that incident to old age. There were seven deaths in the family during the year. The Recording Secretary, Mrs. MATILDA M. ADAMS, reported having received $22,758 90. Mrs. JANE KELLY, Treasurer, reported cash on hand at last report, and received from the Secretary $35,745 60, and cash paid for different purposes $30,283 11, leaving a balance on hand of $5,462 49. The Executive Committee's report, in addition to bills paid amounting to $2,788 64, gave a list of bills donated, as follows: ABRAHAM MEADE & Co., plumbing, $231 17; CARLE & STRONG, medicines, $31 24; G. F. MERKLIE, range, repairs and tinware, $88 60; Knickerbocker Ice Company, $54 13. The report of the Purchasing Committee showed they had purchased of groceries, marketing, breadstuffs, fuel and milk, $6,616 04. The balance of the report is an enumeration of the donations of cash, provisions, merchandise and other articles received during the year.

Dinner to Professor Alfred G. Compton.

A dinner was given last night at Delmonico's to Professor ALFRED G. COMPTON, who occupies the Chair of Mixed Mathematics in the College of the City of New-York. Professor OGDEN DOREMUS was in the chair, and among the guests present were Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Mr. RICHARD L. LARREMORE, President of the Board of Education; Mr. A. H. GREEN, Commissioner of the Central Park, and Mr. BOESE, Clerk of the Board of Education. Professor COMPTON graduated in 1853 from the first graduating class of the College, and has been since employed as a Professor in the institution. On the death of Professor NICHOLS, in November last, he was chosen Professor of Mixed Mathematics in his stead, and was installed in January. The dinner of last evening was a tribute from a portion of the Alumni and a number of friends, to his ability and personal worth. Professor OGDEN DOREMUS opened the speech-making by referring to the many graduates of the College who had made reputations in the medical, military, scientific and clerical professions. He objected to the old methods of forcing close attention to a variety of studies, without reference to the taste of the student, and observed that the New-York College was the first institution of the kind that allowed the privilege of election between an ancient and modern course of studies.

An entertaining speech by Mr. GERARD was then given, followed by an address from Mr. COMPTON. Mr. LARREMORE, Mr. BOESE, Alderman HARDY, and others, succeeded in brief remarks, and the party separated after a very pleasant evening.

The Shad Season.

North River shad have begun to make their yearly appearance again in this market for the purpose of spawning, and are selling at $1, for fishes weighing three or four pounds. Nets are stretched upon stakes for them at various points, from the Lower Bay up to Hudson, and in a short time they may range in price from 10 to 25 cents a fish. Shad from North Carolina have been coming here for some weeks, and range from 40 to 75 cents each. They visit in turn the various bays, inlets and rivers of our eastern coast, beginning at Georgia in December, coming to South Carolina in January, and making calls, successively, upon North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania waters, reach here in March, and remain through April and part of May. In the latter month New-England enjoys their presence, and, leaving Maine early in July, they go further north, or whisk their tails in open ocean till the period arrives for another Georgian visit. A shad dinner has its alloy, like other pleasures. The bones of the fish are like a series of needles, and permeate its entire flesh. Incessant watchfulness is required to prevent swallowing them.

HOBOKEN POLITICS.

A Citizens' Party to be Organized—The Case of the Methodist Church.

A number of prominent citizens of Hoboken have formed themselves into an association, the object of which is to combine against various influences said to be injurious to the city. It is charged that the corporation is extravagant in its expenditures, and that new and heavy loans sought to be raised by legislative authority are uncalled for and unnecessary. For instance, a sum of $40,000 is named to be expended upon a public square, and other amounts, raising the total of new obligations attempted to be fastened upon the city to $100,000, are demanded. The resolution to build an expensive exempt fireman's hall has also excited unfavorable comment, and the decoration of themselves with badges by the Aldermen is looked upon as wanton extravagance.

The proceedings relating to the Methodist Church on Church-square have furthermore created a bitter feeling among the citizens. It appears that in 1804 Colonel JOHN STEVENS, owning the site of Hoboken, executed a map of that city as it should be in the future, and thereon defined certain public squares, of which Church-square was one. This was filed with the County Clerk. In 1846 Mr. E. A. STEVEN'S, the Colonel's heir, executed a quit claim deed to the ground upon which the church was soon after built, the congregation erroneously supposing that this deed created a title, which, according to the laws of New-Jersey and most other States, it did not do, the right of the public, as defined by the map, being paramount to the will of the owner of the fee. Still, as is alleged, the majority of the taxpayers were not desirous of disturbing the congregation, and it was not until 1855 that the City Government, then first organized, gave them notice to quit. No summary action was taken, however, and in 1864 the Council brought a suit which resulted adversely to the church on the above grounds, as also did subsequent litigation. Meanwhile, the corporation obtained an act authorizing the purchase of the square and conversion of the church into a City Hall, and in April of last year voted $9,500 for the purpose. This the Mayor vetoed. The trustees were then ejected, but were offered the use of the church if they would agree to give up possession, if required, which they declined. Thus the matter stands. The new association is understood to claim that in this dispute both parties are to blame—that the church was in the first place interfered with by noisy politicians only, and that the corporation had no right to spend a large sum of money to correct a mistake made by the church in accepting their site. A committee was appointed by the association to prepare Ward tickets for the ensuing charter election, irrespective of party. The general control of affairs in Hoboken has hitherto been Democratic, which the indifference and want of unity of the Republicans have perpetuated. The new organization intend to break loose from both in a party sense, and will endeavor to infuse a new spirit into town politics. They meet this evening at Mr. WHITNEY'S, in Garden-street.

Funeral of Dr. A. H. Stevens.

The funeral service over the remains of A. H. STEVENS, M. D., took place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, West Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, yesterday. Members of the profession met in considerable numbers at the Hall of the Academy of Medicine, whence they proceeded to the church, where the burial service was read by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, the Rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. TRACY, a relative of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Drs. Delafield, Bogart, Gordon, Buck, A. C. Post, Willard Parker, Jas. Anderson, Paine, Terry, Sands, Lindsley, and Messrs. A. Russell and W. Sampson. The body was conveyed to the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery.

Soldiers' Monument at Newark.

At the meeting of the Newark Common Council last night, the Special Committee on a Soldiers' Monument reported in favor of the plan and estimate for a soldiers' monument in Fairmount Cemetery, presented by Mr. J. E. KISLING, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the contract be awarded to that gentleman for $5,300. The plan provides that the material shall be of the best New-Hampshire granite, the height thirty-eight feet three inches, and the base eight feet square.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

C. H. CONOVER, aged 30, and recently a resident of Philadelphia, was yesterday found dead in his bed at No. 56 Chatham-street. As a quantity of cyanide of potassium was found in one of the pockets of deceased's clothing, it is supposed that he committed suicide. The remains were taken to the Morgue, where Dr. SHINE will make a *post-mortem* examination, and Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the Twenty-first Ward Police Station, over the remains of LOUISA M. WEINSHEIMER, aged 3 years, who died in consequence of injuries sustained by being run over by a wagon in Thirty-sixth-street, on the 30th ult. In their verdict of accidental death the jury censured the owner of the vehicle for employing an incompetent man as driver, and also disapproved of the practice of allowing small children to run in the streets.

MICHAEL CARROLL, aged 58, walked off the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, on Thursday night, and also fell into the hatchway of a canal boat, sustaining severe and dangerous injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Sergeant JOHN MATTHEWS, of the Staten Island Police Station, died yesterday at his residence at Edgewater. He had been a member of the Force since 1863.

At the fire in the premises No. 114 Chambers-street, Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & FRANKEL, cloth dealers, who occupied the first floor, sustained a loss of $3,500, insured as follows: Greenwich, $1,500; Relief, $3,000; Brooklyn, $3,000; Elcelsior, $2,000; Park, $1,500, and Lafayette, $1,500. THOMAS HALEY, liquor dealer, in the basement, lost $200; insured for $1,000 in the Star.

CHARLES JACOBS, aged 16, was drowned yesterday by falling through a hole in the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fifth-street. The remains were recovered and removed to the residence of his parents, at No. 122 Willett-street, where an inquest will be held.

WM. GREEN, a fireman on board the steamer *General Putnam*, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of Whitehall-street, but was rescued by the Harbor Police.

The Literary Class of the Young Men's Christian Association, will have a public debate on Monday evening next. The question for discussion will be, "Is there sufficient ground to warrant the belief that the Union of the States will be perpetuated?" An essay and chronicle will be among the exercises.

The New-York University Junior Exhibition took place yesterday at the chapel of the University.

The funeral of Mrs. W. H. DELANCY, widow of the late Bishop of Western New-York, took place yesterday at Calvary Church. Rev. Drs. WASHBURN, VAN DUSEN, MCCURDY and MATSON officiated. The remains were taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

A calico hop was given by the Irving Club last night at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, and was accompanied by the usual enjoyment of such affairs, which is always heightened by a contemplation of the devices resorted to by the ladies to render a plain material attractive by its tasteful trimmings.

WM. HAMMOND, a boy aged 12 years, living at No. 6 Morris-street, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by another boy, at the corner of Broad and South streets, and received a severe wound. He was assisted to his home.

Last evening the Croton main-pipe burst in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and before it could be repaired many of the cellars in the neighborhood were flooded. Mr. ARNOLD, of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was notified of the occurrence by the Police, and prompt measures were taken to repair the damage.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German, aged 45 years, named CONRAD STEPHENS, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence, No. 212 Third-street. The affrighted friends of the deceased cut down the body and notified Coroner ROLLINS, who will hold an inquest in the case this morning. It is presumed that all the facts connected with the melancholy occurrence will then be judicially established.

Brooklyn.

Colonel WILLIAM HEMSTREET, of the Brooklyn *Union*, was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Courts on a motion made by Assistant United States District-Attorney JOHN J. ALLEN, before Judge BENEDICT.

During the quarter ending March 31, the twelve carriers of the Williamsburg Post Office delivered 202,359 mail letters, 13,188 drop letters and 42,264 newspapers, and collected 82,986 letters. There were 384 money orders issued from the office for various sums, amounting in the total to $8,203 43, and the amount paid on orders drawn on the Office was $10,107 52.

From the report of Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY, it appears that during the month of March there were in Brooklyn twenty-eight fires, and the total value of property destroyed, as near as can be ascertained, was $98,136, and the total insurance thereon $158,660.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to raise $50,000 for the purpose of enlarging the Raymond-street Jail, and to have that amount placed in the tax levy.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening the one-story frame structure occupied as a turpentine distillery by SAMUELS & MCGOWAN, Commerce-street, near Van Brunt, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $2,000; insurance, $1,000.

New-Jersey.

On Thursday last Mrs. D. S. STEVENS, of No. 198 South First-street, Jersey City, employed a colored woman from an intelligence office in New-York to do housework. The servant was duly installed in her new situation, and discharged her duties well. On the evening of her first day's service she was visited by a colored man who represented himself as her husband; and Mrs. STEVENS having no reason to suspect otherwise, allowed them both to remain in the house that night. The following morning it was found the worthy pair had fled, carrying with them all the clothes of the family, some silver-ware, and other articles, valued at several hundred dollars.

Miss ANNIE SPIRIT, who was recently "spirited" away from a Hoboken horse-car, was brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for leading a dissolute life. The complainant in the case was her father.

HERMAN P. BRUGEMAN, of Hudson City was brought before Commissioner JACKSON, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with having sold packages of tobacco not having the requisite stamps on them. He denied the charge, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail for further examination.

JAMES WILDE, a Bergen horse-car driver, was severely injured on Thursday night by being dragged along the ground by his team, which he had detached from the car near Hudson-street, Jersey City.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the wife of AVERY RICHARDS, of No. 293 Broadway, Paterson, was awakened by an unusual noise in the house, and raising an alarm, a burglar made a hurried exit, carrying with him $110 in money, and a valuable gold watch, but the latter article was dropped on the floor. When disturbed, the thief had just come across a bureau drawer containing a large quantity of silver ware.

A canal-boat captain named CLARK dropped dead on the tow-path at Bloomfield on Thursday afternoon. The county physician yesterday examined the body and decided that death was caused by aneurism. The family of deceased reside in Jersey City.

The amount of revenue collected in the Fifth District of New-Jersey, embracing Hudson County and Newark, for the month of January is $101,577, and for the month of February, $73,175.

JOHN S. ANDERSON, a farmer residing near Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y., while waiting for a train of cars at the Market-street Depot, Newark, on Thursday night, was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes thereafter. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of death.

The united railroad companies have, by order of the Legislature, given an interesting report of the State railroad accidents during the past year. On the road between Jersey City and Trenton, 27 persons were killed and 13 injured; on the Camden and Amboy, 7 killed and 8 injured; on the Pemberton and Heightstown, 2 killed; on the West Jersey, 4 killed and 2 injured; on the Paterson and Hudson River, and Paterson and Ramapo Railroads, 14 killed and 6 injured; on the New-Jersey Central, 24 killed and 26 injured, and on the Morris and Essex, 25 killed—making a total of 103 killed and 55 injured.

The Squan Village M. E. Church was burned to the ground on Sunday last. The pews and blinds only were saved.

Mr. JOHN W. BENJAMIN has been elected Chief Engineer of the Elizabeth Fire Department.

The house of Mr. EDWARD N. JOHNSTON, in Hudson City, was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning. A box of matches is supposed to have been the cause. The building was valued at over $4,000, on which there was an insurance of $2,500 in a New-York Company. A daughter of the occupant was severely burned.

The Montclair carpenters and joiners have struck for $3 50 a day, an advance of 25 cents.

Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark, bailed yesterday for further examination a man named PATRICK TULLY, who was caught selling whisky without license, at the corner of Herman and Thomas-streets. In defending himself, the prisoner attempted to show it was his wife only was at fault.

HENRY JUSTER, a night watchman, was shot at on Thursday morning by a thief whom he detected stealing laths, the property of Messrs. SANFORD & CONNOR, from the front of the new gas-house in course of erection in Front-street, Newark. No clue to the attempted murderer has been found.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, April 2—1 P. M.

Consols, for money, 92¾; for the account, 92¾@93. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¼. Stocks are quiet; Illinois Centrals, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 2—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is unchanged; the stock afloat, bound to this port, is 450,000 bales, of which 160,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 62s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℘ gallon for Refined. Tallow, 45s. 6d ℘ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 2—2 P. M.

The trade report is unfavorable. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull and cause a dullness in the Cotton market here.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 2—2 P. M.

Flour easier at 23s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 9s. 9d. ℘ cental for California White and 8s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 30s. ℘ quarter for new Mixed Western.

HAVRE, Friday, April 2.

Cotton opens quiet at 147f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 145½f. for Low Middlings afloat.

LONDON, Friday, April 2—4:30 P. M.

Consols close quiet at 92¾ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 33¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 2—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market closed flat at 12¼d.@12⅜d. for Middling Uplands, and 12½d.@12⅝d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, April 2—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10¼d. ℘ gallon. Fine Resin, 14s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Sugar, 29s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive.

ANTWERP, Friday, April 2.

Petroleum firm at 54f.@54½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, April 2.

The Cotton market closes dull at 146½f. for Low Middling afloat.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, April 2.

Bourse stronger; Rentes 70f. 27c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 2.

EXCHANGE on New-York dull at 1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$8 35. WHEAT steady at $1 16 for No. 1 and $1 09½@$1 11¼ for No. 2. CORN active but declining; New, regular and fresh receipts, 52½c.; no grade, regular, 52½c.@53½c. OATS dull and declining; No. 2 at 52½c.@55c., regular and fresh receipts in store, closing with sellers, but no buyers, at 53c. RYE active at $1 20½ for No. 1 and $1 18½@$1 19 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull and lower: quoted at 87c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $31; Dry Salted Shoulders steady at 12c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 15½c.@16c. LARD, no sales. Live HOGS active but declined 20c.@25c.; quoted at $9 50@$9 62½ for Common, $10@$10 12½ for Fair, and $10 20@$10 50 for Good to Choice. Beef CATTLE dull and nominally declined 20c.@25c.; quoted at $4 50@$5 for Common Cows, and $5 75@$6 25; Good Shipping Steers, $6 50@$6 75. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 2.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2, $1 35. CORN firmer; Ear, 64c.@65c. RYE quiet at $1 42. OATS active; No. 2 and choice White, 63c.@66c. BARLEY dull; No. 2, $1 75. COTTON dull; Middlings offered at 27c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c.; market unsettled. PORK nominally $31 50. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.; sales, 80,000 lbs. Shoulders at 12c.; 20,000 lbs. at 12¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. LARD dull at 18c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. GOLD 131¼. EXCHANGE steady. MONEY close.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 2.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON, no sales. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Prime Red Fall, $1 45@$1 50; Prime to Choice White, $1 60@$1 90; Spring nominally unchanged. CORN heavy at 59c.@60c. in bulk; sales at 66c.@68c. OATS easier; sales at 58c.@60c. for Mixed to Choice White. RYE firmer at $1 26@$1 28. BARLEY quiet; Prime to Choice Spring, $1 80@$2. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and nominally unchanged. Bulk MEATS, nothing doing. LARD dull. CATTLE lower; sales at $2 50@$8 75 gross. HOGS, $7@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Small sales at 28¾c.@30½c. for Middling. Quercitron BARK steady and unchanged. CLOVERSEED declined; $9 25@$9 75. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $7 75@$9 50; Northwestern unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping, but unchanged. RYE—Sales, 1,000 bushels Western at $1 50. CORN less active; sales 6,000 bushels Yellow 85c.@86c.; Mixed Western, 81c.@83c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 3.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls.; $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT is in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN scarce and nominal. OATS 70c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $35 ℘ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 85c.; and to Albany, 63c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 2.

Receipts to-day, 2,363 bales; of the week, gross, 11,531 bales; net, 10,410 bales; exports to-day, 2,909 bales; of the week, to Liverpool, 9,211 bales; Continent, 9,111 bales; coastwise, 2,855 bales; stock on hand, 125,328 bales; sales to-day, 800 bales; for the week, 18,300 bales; demand limited; declined ¼c.; Middlings, 28¼c. GOLD, 32. Sterling EXCHANGE, 141¼; Commercial, 140@140½; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 11c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES steady; Prime, 70c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 62; Double Extra, $6 10; Treble Extra, $6 35. CORN firmer; White, 77½c.@78c. Yellow, 80c. OATS advanced 70c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firm at $27. PORK firmer at $33. BACON quiet at 14½c.@17¼c.@17½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 18⅛c.@18½c.; Keg, 20c.@20½c. WHISKY dull and nominal; Western Rectified, 85c.@92½c. COFFEE quiet; Fair, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Prime, 17½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 38 bales Sea Island; 6,185 bales Uplands; coastwise, 17 bales Sea Island; total, 6,230 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,813 bales Uplands, 65 bales Sea Island; to other foreign ports, Uplands, 3,813 bales; Sea Island, 541 bales; stock on hand, 2,115 bales Sea Island; 37,173 Uplands. The market is dull; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c. Sales of the week, 4,369 bales. The market closed quiet; Middlings nominal at 27½c. Sales to-day, 450 bales; receipts, 1,147 bales.

TOLEDO, Friday, April 2.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT dull, heavy and lower; Amber No. 1, 40½c.; White Michigan, regular, $1 41; No. 1 Red, $1 41. CORN dull and heavy at 67½c., with no buyers. OATS firmer at 58½c.@60c. RYE quiet and steady. BARLEY—Small sales of Canada at $2 20. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 2,586 bales; coastwise, 111 bales; total, 3,309 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,977 bales; to the Continent, none; coastwise, 1,052 bales; stock on hand, 18,760 bales. The market is dull and easier; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c.; Sea Island, 65c.@$1 30; sales of the week, 3,950 bales. The market closed dull and depressed; sales 323 bales; receipts, 509 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c.; receipts, coastwise, 242 bales.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 2.

COTTON quiet; Middlings nominally 28½c. FLOUR dull and weak. Receipts of Grain very light, and prices almost nominal. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN—Mixed, 84c.@86c.; Yellow, 87c. OATS, 65c.@70c. RYE, $1 50. Mess PORK quiet at $32 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 20c.@21c. WHISKY quiet; small sales at 93c.@94c.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 2.

FLOUR very dull; no transactions except in retail. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN depressed; small sales of New at 73c.@75c. on the track, according to quality. OATS nominal at 65c. in store. RYE held at $1 30. BARLEY nominal and depressed; no transactions. PEAS about $1 25 in small lots. SEEDS dull at 87c. for Clover and $3@$3 25 for Timothy. PORK firm at $31 50 in small lots. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES weaker and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 244 bales; Exports, coastwise, 146 bales; stock on hand, in store and ship board, by count, 916 bales. The market is weak; no sales. Mixed, 26½c. Sales of the week, 200 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE closed quiet at 46c. RASIN steady at $1 90@$3. Crude TURPENTINE unsettled. TAR steady at $2 70.

MOBILE, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 4,427 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,026 bales; to the Continent, none; coastwise, 1,215 bales; stock on hand, 38,595 bales; sales of the week, 7,050 bales; to-day, 200 bales. Market dull and flat; Low Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.; receipts to-day, 546 bales; exports, 2,922 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 2.

TOBACCO—Sales, 252 hhds. Common Lugs to Medium Leaf at $4 75@$14. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Ribbed Sidos, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. FLOUR, $5 75@$6. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 50. CORN, 62@64c. OATS, 60c.@63c. WHISKY, 91c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 2.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; quoted at $1 10⅛ for No. 1, and $1 06⅛ for No. 2. OATS nominally unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 2.

COTTON dull but nominally unchanged; quoted at 27½c.; receipts, 495 bales; exports, 966 bales. CORN, 77c. OATS, 65c.@67c. PORK, $32 50. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. BACON—Shoulders steady at 14c.; Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16¾c.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,508 bales; exports coastwise, 1,889 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 1,640 bales; the market is flat; Low Middlings, 27c.; sales of the week, 250 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, April 2.

COTTON—The market is inactive and drooping; Middlings nominally 26½c.@27c.; stock on hand, 15,700 bales. Planters bought large quantities of fertilizers, and extensive preparations are being made for planting cotton.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 530 bales; coastwise, 570 bales; total, 1,100 bales; exports to Great Britain and coastwise, none; stock on hand, 8,200 bales.

BOSTON, Friday, April 2.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 335 bales; coastwise, 800 bales; total, 1,135 bales; exports to Great Britain and the Continent, none: stock on hand, 16,000 bales.

DETROIT, Friday, April 2.

FLOUR quiet; low grades, $4 50@$5; choice grades unchanged. WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 75; No. 1, $1 55@$1 56. CORN steady at 72c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 1.

FLOUR dull at $4 50@$5 50. Sales of WHEAT, for shipping, at $1 62½@$1 65 for choice. Legal-tenders, 77¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 2.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 45 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58⅞. Gold, 131⅝.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	E.	Hazy	43
Halifax	N. E.	Foggy	44
Portland	N. W.	Foggy	44
Boston	N. W.	Clear	45
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	46
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	44
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	49
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Fortress Monroe	—	Cloudy	56
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	48
Augusta, Ga	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	71
Savannah	S. S. W.	Cloudy	70
Oswego	S.	Clear	40
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	38
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	46
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	36
Mobile	N.	Cloudy	60
New-Orleans	N.	Cloudy	60
Key West	S.	Clear	79
Havana	—	Clear	76

[Advertisement.]

Fish Culture, with Illustrations; Spawning, Hatching, Feeding, and Fish as Food; Effects on Health and Civilization. In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for April, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES—*Dear Sir:* I am glad to inform you that your Alarm saved me from a burglary last month. The scoundrels got into the parlor, giving me time to make a dash at them, but unfortunately the first caps of my double barrel snapped and they got off.

PETER HENDERSON, Bergen, N. Y.

Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph removed to No. 7 Murray-st., two doors from Broadway.

E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

We have examined KNOX'S Spring Styles, and we are compelled to confess that the world-renowned Hatter has really exceeded all the previous efforts which have made No. 212 Broadway famous.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Donau	March 20	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Atalanta	April 3	New-York	London.
City of New-York	April 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	April 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	April 3	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Bienville	April 3	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Bienville*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Europe*, close at 8 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of New-York*, close at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 10:20 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets.... 6 27 | Moon rises.12 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 01 | Gov. Island. 1 50 | Hell Gate.. 3 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand. March 30, at 3 P. M., 10 miles W. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Ledona, hence for New-Orleans. The F. brings Captain Johnson and crew of the brig Model, from Portland for Savannah, lost on Cape Lookout Shoals March 22.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Good Hope, Urquhart, London March 6, and Isle of Wight 8th, with mdse. and 28 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Went as far S. as lat. 37 40, and had pleasant weather most of the passage.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Oscar, (Norw.,) Nielson, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to Funch, Meincke & Co. Experienced strong variable winds during the passage.

Bark Sancho Panza, Hagan, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds and calms.

Bark R. A. Allen, (of Boston,) Tarr, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Philip Dater & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 13 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Julia Kelly, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Walker, Hamburg Oct. 3, via Bermuda March 25, with mdse. to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Put into Bermuda Jan. 1, with loss of spars, sails, &c. Has had fine weather since leaving Bermuda.

Brig Baltimore, (Br.,) Viancello, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Jas. L. Hathaway—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Bertha, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Brine, Pernambuco 37 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Brig Isabel, (N. G.,) Wilshusen, Rio Grande de Sul 74 ds., with hides, &c., to Edye & Brock. Had strong variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Martha, (of Arichat,) Gaynor, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Robert G. Leonard, (of St. John, N. B.,) McLaughlin, Trinidad March 4, via Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to H. Barnstorff & Co. March 23, lat. 23, lon. 84, in a gale from S. E., carried away bowsprit and head-gear. Put into Matanzas for repairs.

Schr. Anneta, (Mex.,) Carcano, Vera Cruz 45 ds., with logwood to Manuel Chavari & Co. Had strong variable winds and calms during the passage.

Schr. Ella Hodsdon, (of Bangor,) Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Sophia Bowen, (of Halifax,) McDowell, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Juniatta Patton, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas H. Cooper, Sleeper, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 6 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, James River, Va., 4 ds., with ship-timber for Waldoboro, Me.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais via Providence 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burger, Elizabethport, for Allen's Point.

Schr. J. L. Lane, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Wm. G. Andereid, Baker, Richmond 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. General Torbett, Reville, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles to Fogg & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Day, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Smith, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Smith O'Brien, Burns, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Port John on, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Chas. H. Moller, Brown, Newcastle, N. J., for Plymouth.

Schr. Morning Star, Harding, Providence for Virginia.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newberry, Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. E. Kenzel, Soper, Baltimore.
Schr. A. P. Cramer, Redmore, Virginia.
Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesboro, Philadelphia.
Schr. Pearl, Brown, Philadelphia.
Schr. John T. Long, Tannell, Absecum.
Schr. Isaac Jane, Burnell, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Baltimore.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore.
Schr. Willie Swett, Colburn, Virginia.
Schr. H. P. Simmons, Champion, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Higley, Virginia.
Schr. Thos. G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Virginia.
Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Philadelphia.
Schr. Aid, Smith, Philadelphia.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. Lottie, Layton, Baltimore.
Schr. C. L. Scull, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Sybill, Virginia.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.
Schr. Franklin, Price, Virginia.
Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Harvey, Northport.
Schr. Thames, Rowe, Norwich.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Norwich.
Schr. Aliza, Murphy, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Jane, Morris, New-Haven.
Schr. J. P. Hazard, Northam, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary B. Harris, Crowley, New-Haven.
Schr. Phenix, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Mabbitt, New-Haven.
Schr. Uncle Joy, Baxter, New-Haven.
Schr. James Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Anna, Warren, New-Haven.
Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. C. H. Warford, Bailey, New-Haven.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. Gale, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. John Walker, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Mary H. Wifflin, Lewis, Norwich.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Maria, Long, Connecticut River.
Schr. A. Crandell, Rogers, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.
Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. F. Merwin, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Minerva, Blake, Fall River.
Schr. Danl. Webster, Prickam, New-London.
Schr. Cornelia, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Escort, Warren, Bridgeport.
Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.
Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence.
Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Wickford.
Schr. Wm. Hunt, Thompson, Providence.
Schr. Eugene, Greenlau, Providence.
Schr. Romeo, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Lucy Church, Nash, Nantucket.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, Saybrook.
Schr. Zoe, Hull, Providence.
Schr. Edw. Borden, Young, Stonybrook.
Schr. L. B. Barnes, Palmer, Barnstable.

WIND—At sunset, E., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 2—Arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans, and Norman, from Philadelphia; bark Caroline, from London; brigs Annie, from Jamaica; Poinsett, from Sagua; schr. E. G. Gates, Jamaica.

CHARLESTON, April 2—Arr. steamship James Adger, from New-York; brig W. H. Parks, from Baltimore; steamship H. W. Cool, from Savannah for New-York.

Sld. steamship Saragossa for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2—Arr. brig William Muir, from Richmond.

Sld. brig Gier, Rio for Falmouth, Eng. Wind N. E., raining.

SAVANNAH, April 2—Cld. ship Niotaux, for Darien; schr. Dirigo, for Philadelphia.

Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York; bark Queen of Scotts, from Middletown.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1—Arr. ship Annie M. Small, from New-York.

Cld. ship Young America, for New-York, with 39,000 sacks of wheat, and ship Akbar, for Hong Kong.

Sld. ship Alice M. Minott, for Victoria, and Mary E. Packer, for Guaymas.

Miscellaneous.

SAVANNAH, April 2—The brig Resolute, from Philadelphia for Savannah, experienced heavy gales, sprung aleak and put into Hampton Roads. After repairing sailed on the 23d; had fine weather till the 25th, when heavy gales were experienced; sprung aleak and was fast sinking when she fell in with the steamship Tybee, from New-York for Galveston, which rescued the crew after considerable trouble, on account of the very heavy sea; weather moderating, the Captain put a fresh crew aboard the brig to work the pumps, and towed her sixteen hours; it being impossible to keep her aft, had to abandon her Wednesday morning; fell in with bark Queen of Scotts and transferred the crew of the Resolute, which arrived here to-day. The ship's papers are safe.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 2—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, from Sisal and Vera Cruz for New-York.

At Port-au-Prince, March 22, brig Margretta, for New-York, wtg. cargo; brig Eagle, for Boston in 20 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, April 2—The steamship Britannia, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

MOVILLE, Ireland, April 2.—The steamship Iowa, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2—2:30 P. M.—The steamship Erin, from New-York, arrived here this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE,
offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

A. J. RICHARDS'
NEW BOOT AND SHOE PALACE,
No. 499 8th-av., New-York,
is a complete success. Many thanks to the thousands of ladies and gentlemen who have patronized his establishment. Come one, come all, and see his immense assortment of all the different styles, cuts and fashions, at reasonable prices.
A. J. RICHARDS,
No. 499 8th-av.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY.
Read the Ball Reports in next
SUNDAY'S COURIER.
Only full report of
Twenty-Second Regiment, R. B. Connolly Association,
Blossom Club,
THE GREAT MASKED BALL OF THE SEASON, &c.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Moths. New size, 50c. Druggists have it.
THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.

THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y., is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house

SPRING, 1869.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
NOW READY.
THE BEST LINE OF GOODS AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED THE
NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
SUITS FOR MEN............$15
SUITS FOR YOUTHS............12
SUITS FOR BOYS............8
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR
ARE SELLING OFF THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITABLE FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL OCCASIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OVERCOATS............worth $40, for $30
OVERCOATS............worth $20, for $15
OVERCOATS............worth $15, for $10
SUITS............worth $30, for $20
SUITS............worth $20, for $15
SUITS............worth $15, for $12
BOYS' SUITS............worth $12, for $8
BOYS' OVERCOATS..worth $10, for $6
☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. Call and examine.
FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts.,
New-York.
Will Remove May 1,
TO THE
LARGE AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Real Bronze
GAS FIXTURES,
at the actual cost of manufacture.
A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

SILVER WARE.
TIFFANY & CO., THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE manufacturing their own silver ware, call attention to their present large and fresh stock, to which they are daily receiving additions of
STERLING SILVER TEA SERVICES,
URNS, TEA-KETTLES, FRUIT-BOWLS, &C.,
DINNER SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES,
EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C.,
TABLE ARTICLES, FORKS,
SPOONS, LADLES, &C.,
with a great variety of fancy articles in cases for
WEDDING PRESENTS,
PRESENTATION SERVICES.
SPECIAL ARTICLES made to order. Designs and estimates furnished.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NO. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

LACE CURTAINS
OF CHOICE DESIGNS, SELECTED IN SWITZERLAND, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.

MISSISQUOI
SPRING WATER,
FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS,
CURES CANCER,
CURES CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, CURES SCROFULA, AND ALL THE IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD,
AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. PAMPHLETS CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF MANY WONDERFUL CURES ATTESTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS CAN BE HAD GRATIS, BY CALLING AT OR ADDRESSING A NOTE TO
MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
NO. 535 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

CAN YOU TELL,
WHEN BUSINESS IS COMPARATIVELY DULL IN OTHER STORES, WHY
BASSFORD'S
MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
Cooper Institute, corner Astor-Place,
is crowded with ladies? Because he sells first-class
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, China, Glass, Cooking Utensils and Refrigerators,
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Call and see for yourselves.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY
BOILER.
Over 100 sold. Tested to 300 pounds pressure. No large sheet iron shell to explode. Economical and durable. All sizes on hand. Also, STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS, &c. Send for pamphlet. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 255, April 2, 1869.
19, 75, 20, 58, 73, 34, 36, 2, 59, 60, 61, 21.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 256, April 2, 1869.
60, 40, 45, 27, 21, 63, 18, 58, 61, 39, 6, 42.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 279, April 2, 1869.
63, 57, 55, 54, 48, 8, 1, 5, 38, 71, 72, 34.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 280, April 2, 1869.
70, 58, 66, 46, 33, 43, 47, 14, 9, 7, 21, 15.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between S. T. CORLIES and JOHN McCALL, under the firm name of S. T. CORLIES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm to be settled by S. T. CORLIES, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for all demands due said firm.

S. T. CORLIES,
JOHN McCALL.

APRIL 2, 1869.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND NATIONAL REGISTER. Edited by DAVID N. CAMP, Hartford: O. D. CASE & Co.

Books of reference of the character of this volume have usually had very unsatisfactory circulation and have been in consequence extremely short-lived. Their circulation is generally limited to the members of two or three numerically small professions and scholars whose studies embrace contemporaneous matter. The *Almanach de Gotha* has reached a mature age, and is a thriving property, but it is less on account of its worth as a contemporaneous history than its great value for reference as a Blue Book of Europe in detail and the rest of the world in brief. The English publish an annual of this character, embracing the current history and political and commercial *status* of every country in the world, but it has not been long in existence, and does not promise to reach a green old age. French and English commercial handbooks find a living circulation in both languages owing to the extensive trading interests of the two nations, and there are also various legal hand-books published in other European countries. The success of all these, with the exception of the *Almanach de Gotha*, has not been great. Similar enterprises in this country have failed. The *American Almanac*, published in Boston, reached several volumes, but long since ceased to exist. Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS began during the rebellion the publication of a "National Register" on the same plan as the *American Almanac*, but brief as was the war, it outlived the enterprise. It is to be hoped that the circulation of this volume, published by a "subscription" house on the "subscription" plan, will justify its promised annual reproduction. Such a volume well sustained, annually corrected and improved, is a great necessity to every lawyer, politician and editor in the country, and indeed to all others whose studies and duties necessitate frequent reference to data which can only be made available by their collection in some such shape as is here presented.

The general plan of Mr. CAMP's volume is admirable—elaborate without complication. The very learned essays which form Part V. of the divisions of the volume might have been omitted with propriety and advantage, for it is not probable that they will be read by the character of persons who will oftenest need to consult the work, and the general reader would as soon think of looking for a learned dissertation on ballet-dancing as essay on literature, mining and the currency in a volume of this kind. The other five divisions are well planned, and generally the details are well chosen and arranged. They make the volume at once an Astronomical Almanac, Blue Book, (not only of our National and State Governments, but of the other countries of the world,) United States Army and Navy Register, as Religious Cyclopedia and a Political Almanac.

The astronomical department, as Part I. is called, without being exactly a condensation of the Government hydrographical publications, contains most of the matter of these volumes of practical value to seamen and others. The aim of the compiler of this part of the "Year Book" appears to have been to give less of what is simply interesting than that which is of practical utility. The calculations are for the current year, and for eight different parallels of latitude.

Part II. is a reprint of the Blue Book of the United States, giving full lists of officers, officers' salaries, &c., with the addition of valuable details as to the organization of departments and the duties of their heads and the subordinate officers and clerks. The addition of this information as given in the "Year Book" would add greatly to the value of the Government Blue Book as now published, and be of great use to every citizen having business with the Government. Nine-tenths of the difficulties of circumlocution in the transaction of public business (of which citizens so frequently complain, and against which much satire has been expended, of course in vain, because not properly directed,) are traceable to the ignorance of the citizen rather than the dilatoriness of the Departments. Practiced lobbyists or lawyers acquainted with the routine of the public Departments at Washington, will work any proper and just claim through the several offices in a single day, while the person making the claim, if unacquainted with the manner of conducting business, the duties of the several auditors, clerks, &c., will spend a fortnight in the same labor. The "Year Book" contains information calculated to facilitate such work in a great measure. The army list is a partial reprint of the official register, the names of all officers under the rank of Major being omitted. The official navy-register forms the basis of the navy list in this volume, but the names of officers under the rank of Lieutenant are not given. These objections ought not to exist in a second volume; the space devoted to the essays would be better applied to the elaboration of these lists. Commercial men and financiers will find in the finance tables much material that is useful for reference in regard to the debt and resources of the country, the fluctuation of gold, stocks, &c., receipts from internal revenue, sales of merchandise, a schedule of stamp duties and like data. In the same Part (II.) each State and Territory is considered in its individual character, its capital, area, population, according to the latest State or national census reports, history, government, organization and *personnel*, financial and industrial condition, and social, educational and religious statistics being given, briefly, and yet fully enough for general reference.

Part III. treats of all foreign countries in the same way, but more briefly, the history of each country being most compactly stated and yet embracing all the salient points which serve to guide the student or general reader. This division of the book is almost identical with the *Almanach de Gotha*, but superior in detail for use in this country. We notice that the compiler of this part gives the correct spelling of Romania, (Rumania,) but fails to correct in like manner the more common error of spelling the name of the reigning dynasty of Austria as if it were Hapsburg, instead of Habsburg.

Several tables of comparative statistics of the area and population of the various countries of the globe, embraced in Part III., are exceedingly useful and interesting. In a list of 130 countries, States, &c., the District of Columbia is put down as last in area, one hundredth in population and first in density of population, there being no less than 2,308.9 persons to each of its 55 square miles of area. The United States is the fourth country in extent of area, the tenth in population and the ninety-fifth in density of population, boasting only 9.7 persons to each of its 3,578,392 square miles. Another equally interesting table gives a list of all the cities of the world containing over 100,000 inhabitants. Arranged in order of population, London stands first on the list, Soochow second, Paris third, Pekin fourth, Constantinople seventh, Osaka, Japan, tenth, New-York thirteenth, Philadelphia fifteenth and Brooklyn thirty-sixth. The census reports of 1866 show that Cincinnati has a larger population than Boston. These are statistics which will much astonish the school-boys who have been accustomed to look on Pekin as unsurpassable, and who have but an indefinite knowledge of Soochow.

In Part IV. the religious statistics of the world are given according to creeds and countries. There is not a single one of the many tables which will not be found of practical utility by every professional man in the country.

Part VI. embraces the purely political statistics of the volume, diary of events, necrology of the year 1868, &c. The political tables give the Presidential election returns of each State by counties since 1836; and to these are added a valuable table of the State Legislatures politically classified. The record of important events for 1868 is on a plan original to us, and one which, with one glaring fault, is admirable. The events of each country are given under the name of the country, with subdivisions of dates. Thus, under Paraguay we have the full history of the war in that country. In like manner each little State of Europe, South America, Asia and Africa is separately given, and there is no difficulty in finding the date of any important event occurring in those countries in the year whose history is given. But when the compiler came to arrange the events of note occurring in the United States, the country most important to the public for whom the book is intended, he forgot his excellent plan, and did not give the events as he should have done under the heads of the States as well as the United States. Such a subdivision of this part would have added greatly to its simplicity and utility. The events selected for record are not always important, nor always definite. It is not interesting to know, and there will be little occasion to refer to the date on which General A. McD. McCOOK was ordered to the District of the Rio Grande; nor is the information that on Jan. 28 a terrible fire occurred at Chicago, precisely a satisfactory reference.

We have referred to these minor errors less with a disposition to find fault than a desire to call the attention of the editor to them. The ability which planned and executed the work in its present shape will readily correct these errors in the second volume, and add other great improvements which will suggest themselves.

THE LIFE OF FATHER RAVIGNAN. By F. DE PONLEVOY. New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

This large ecclesiastical biography was composed in French and translated in the sequestered little college of St. Beuno in Wales. It concerns the devoted, uneventful life of a Jesuit father and very popular preacher in his day—GUSTAVE XAVIER LACROIX DE RAVIGNAN, who was born at Bayonne in 1795, and died in 1858. In his infancy, the churchmen and their churches were under the ban of the angry republicans, and the parents of GUSTAVE were obliged to see him baptized by stealth in a private house, where the child had for his god-father and god-mother his own little brother and sister. He grew to be a precocious and thoughtful boy, loving study, and of a remarkable gravity. Born of a noble family, he became a cadet or royal volunteer in the service of the restored Bourbons, flying off to exile along with the Duke of Angouleme, on the sudden return of NAPOLEON in 1815. Subsequently he became Auditor in the Royal Court of Paris. Then, in 1822, he went to the Jesuit seminary of St. Sulpice, at Issy, against the wishes of his mother and friends. Here he made his decision, transferred his property to his brother, and went to Montrouge to enter on his religious life. In 1828 he became a priest of his order and a teacher of theology in St. Acheul. RAVIGNAN, from the beginning, was a great master of scholastic erudition, in the ancient manner of AQUINAS, SUAREZ and BELLARMINE. But the Bourbon Government did not like his style of lecturing, which seemed to interfere too much with politics; and in 1830, when LOUIS PHILIPPE came in, the people of Amiens sent a mob to demolish the College at Acheul. The Jesuits ran away—RAVIGNAN going to Switzerland. In 1834 he was allowed to come back. But the Government did not approve his doctrines, and GUIZOT sent for him and expostulated with him with regard to some portraits of the Duke of Bordeaux which it was said he (RAVIGNAN) had been distributing in several places. The Jesuits were again worried, and, in 1845, driven from the kingdom. In 1848 they came back, and were taken into favor by LOUIS NAPOLEON—RAVIGNAN becoming Superior of the College of St. Michael at St. Etienne. But the old fate was upon him. A bust of NAPOLEON III. was broken by some of the "legitimist" students, and the College was ordered to "shut up." The Emperor sent for RAVIGNAN, who, in an interview, explained that the boy did not mean to do it. The Emperor listened, and then asked: "How is it that, every since the time of HENRY IV., your order has been always disliked?" RAVIGNAN explained this too; but the breaking of his bust touched the Emperor nearly, and it was not till the deputies from the town of St. Etienne had gone to give bail for the College that he would allow it to be opened. Both GUIZOT and NAPOLEON were evidently of the same mind as regards that celebrated order.

The rest of RAVIGNAN's life belongs to his celebrity as a preacher, his wonderful austerity and self-denial, and his fashionable popularity. It is not improbable that in a century or two he may be put among the great saints in the calendar. He was a saint from the cradle; having, as we are told by Father PONLEVOY, some very curious and preternatural impulses of mind. "While in obedience to nature's teaching," he says, "the mother herself was giving suck to her child, she noticed that the boy would already take part, after his own fashion, in the conversation going on around him, and that he would even tear himself away from the breast to turn toward the speakers with an air of intelligence." This work, of about 700 pages, is brought out in handsome typographical style.

THE INDIAN PASS. By ALFRED B. STREET. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Mr. STREET has written a book on a very interesting subject—the grand mountain scenery of Essex County, in this State, with its towering peaks, precipitous gorges, wild forestry and tumbling cataracts, in the midst of which rises the summit of Tahawus, chieftain of the hills, and sinks the steep and picturesque gorge of the Adirondack or Indian Pass. He gives us a personal excursion to the Pass in his own animated style, and also an introduction; which last, to our mind, is as attractive as the main portion—giving, as it does, a picture of the whole county, its features and resources, and a glance at local and historic facts. Speaking of the earliest settlements of Essex, Mr. STREET preserves for us the story of the pioneer settler, WILLIAM GILLILAND, who longed to make a stately home in the remote wilderness of Lake Champlain.

"Mr. GILLILAND was a wealthy merchant of Irish descent, residing in the City of New-York. Conceiving the idea of forming a baronial estate in the 'dreary wilds of Lake Champlain, then almost 100 miles from any Christian neighborhood,' (as he phrased it in his memorial to Congress in 1777,) he purchased a track of 2,000 acres south of the Boquet River, now distinguished as the Field Patent, and established ('after near twelve years' expense and application') a colony of ninety persons, chiefly Irish, naming the spot Milltown. In June, 1765, the first dwelling between Crown Point and Canada was erected at Willsborough Falls, in the settlement, Mr. GILLILAND fixing at the Falls his own residence. He subsequently purchased more land, until his estate amounted to 30,000 acres. Here he lived in Colonial dignity and independence, holding a Justice's commission, and wielding, in fact, over the region, the power of a Chief Magistrate, and regarded as the sole judicial authority. But the Revolution broke out, and destroyed his scheme of baronial power; Mr. GILLILAND, with the true patriotic spirit which distinguished his life, embracing the cause of his country.

"Such were his patriotic exertions, and such his consequence, that General CARLETON, Governor of Canada, offered a reward, in 1775, of $500 for his capture, and the Royal Sheriff WHITE, at the head of a party of Tories and Indians, went in search of him, but were themselves captured by him and delivered to General PHILIP SCHUYLER.

"Unfortunately, however, for him, Lake Champlain offered an easy highway into the State of New-York, and his estate was, consequently, more than ordinarily exposed. With noble generosity, notwithstanding, he proffered his means to the friends of the cause, entertaining from 3,000 to 4,000 of them, 'from the General to the sentinel,' at his own expense, and yielding his rooms to sick officers and soldiers, he sleeping 'for weeks together' on straw. But lying as his estate did, it was ravaged by friend and foe; by BENEDICT ARNOLD and General BURGOYNE. The Canadian Tories and Indians, after the surrender of BURGOYNE to General GATES, on their return to Canada, swept it with the torch, so that not a dwelling was left standing. Still he remained the same patriot, devoting every thought to his country. He it was, who, in the early stage of the strife, planned the attack of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the capture of the British armed vessel which held the whole lake in subjection.

"But at last, his entire estate disappeared,—from invasion, litigation, the unfaithfulness of agents, and the robberies of squatters; and after a confinement in jail in the City of New-York for debt, and in vain memorializing Congress for assistance, he returned in 1784 to the settlement, by this time revived. Failing, however, in his efforts to retrieve his fortunes, with a crazed mind and broken heart, this true patriot and noble gentleman wandered into the wilderness alone and died."

Mr. STREET's personal journey into the Indian Pass is full of incident and animated description, so animated, indeed, that it kindles the mountains themselves into conversation, and they talk to one another across the gorges—a whole half-dozen of them vituperating Tahawus in a storm of thunder and lightning! reminding us of one of the scenes in *Childe Harold*:

"Where Jura answers, thro' her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!"

Our author has laid all his philological readers under an obligation, in giving such a number of the fine old names of his mountains, lakes and gorges, all truly begotten and born of the ground, and having their chorographical meanings, like the first nomenclature of every other country in the world. If the map-makers will not restore those old names, our writers should do so whenever they have an opportunity.

THE HOLY COMMUNION. By Rev. J. BERNARD DALGAIRNS. New-York: Catholic Publication House. Dublin: JAMES DUFFY.

This eloquent and ingenious author argues for the Real Presence, after the scholastic manner of St. THOMAS AQUINAS—he who was called the "Angelic Doctor" from his three hundred and fifty essays on the "Angels of God," and subsequently quizzed so facetiously by DEAN SWIFT in "Mortimus Scriblerus," and at a later date by ISAAC DISRAELI in his "Curiosities of Literature." Our priest of the Oratory of St. PHILIP NERI does not content himself with offering the dogma in the high old Catholic way, but is for what poor HUGH MILLER used to call "fighting the battle of the evidences" and getting supports for the doctrines of revealed religion from the logic of metaphysics, and also from the material laws of the world, as shown by the scientific philosophers.

In the first place, and as regards that "hard saying" of the body or substance in the Eucharist, St. Thomas maintained that substance is a thing which can only be comprehended by the intellect, and not by the senses. Following him—at a long interval of exploited and exploded philosophies—rose LEIBNITZ, to show and maintain that dead matter—so to speak—can only be understood by its forms; that is, its shape, color, size; that matter, in fact, only exists in the shows it presents to the senses. Therefore the matter, or body, and the sensible form are distinct things. Having pointed to this philosophic *dictum* of the Protestant LEIBNITZ, who keeps the old scholastic Saint in countenance, our author goes on to ask if God could not leave to the bread its sensible outward qualities of taste, touch, &c., and yet change that underlying intellectual body or matter—put something divine in place of it. Was it beyond his power to do this? A question to be asked. On this point he concludes that "the sensible qualities of bread remain as a veil round the Body of the Lord when the reality of the bread is gone." The body in fact is present, though the senses do not see it. Any one holding the philosophy of LEIBNITZ and his school cannot see anything so very extravagant in that, of course.

There is another ignorant objection against that venerable Church dogma, to wit: that as matter has a quality of extension, or taking up room, it is impossible that the Lord's body could exist without shape, size, to the senses. Our author meets this by showing from M. DE ST. VENANT, a French writer of the modern school, that extension is not necessary to body or substance. VENANT thinks "we must abandon the notion of a mass of extended matter, and that it is best to look upon the ultimate particles of bodies as separate points without extension—as centres of attraction, by which alone, after all, bodies operate and manifest their existence." AMPERE, CAUCHY, CRUVEILHIER hold the same notions. FARADAY is another great authority. He says, in the *Philosophic Magazine* (1844) that while the ordinary view is that matter is composed of atoms, each with its atmosphere of force about it, it is his opinion that "this little nucleus vanishes and the substance consists of the powers." Here we have matter brought to a point and then pushed out of existence. MANTELL, BIRKES, of Cambridge, and others, assert the same. The consequence is that we have matter without any extension at all, and, in fact, of no use at all—a conclusion which would meet the ideas of Bishop BERKELEY, if he "were now alive and had his feeling."

With these quotations and conclusions, the priest of St. Philip Neri retorts upon those who deny the doctrine of the Eucharist and will not believe in the *body* because they cannot see it. Here he shows some of our philosophers maintaining that body or substance is an occult matter, and some demolishing it, to all intents and purposes; in this way coming round to the old notion of St. Thomas Aquinas, that it is only the mind or pure intellect that can see or take cognizance of *body*. The senses, then, have nothing to do with it—a conclusion which, we need not say, is highly favorable to that divine mystery of the Catholic eucharist. "This then," says our author, "is what God has done to the Body of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. It has ceased to be extended, and all at once it is freed from the fetters which bound it to place. It is not so much that it is in many places at once as that it is no longer under the ordinary laws of space at all. It pervades the Host like a spirit. It uses, indeed, the locality formerly occupied by the bread, in order to fix itself in a definite place, but it only comes into the domain of space at all indirectly through the species, as the soul only enters into its present relations with space through the body. Who will say that this involves contradiction or that it is beyond the power of Omnipotence?"

In this way the reverend gentleman fights his "battle of the evidences." But it is only a negative kind of combat after all, and some of those helps brought forward in support of religion may tend, like the old fighting Carthagenian elephants we have read of, to damage the line of battle they were meant to sustain. MICHAEL FARADAY's argument, for instance, that body or matter is only "an atmosphere of forces," would do away with body altogether; and so, by terribly disastrous analogy, the Real Presence would suddenly find itself "the un-real presence,"—not to say it irreverently.

The foregoing may give an idea of the spirit of this work—a work which will interest those whose minds are happily made up on this divine dogma, which occupies the first Part. Among the other Parts is a History of Communion, which is calculated to fix the attention of the general reader, and remind him of CHARLES KINGSLEY's book on the same subject—the semi-savage pietists of the early ages, the Anchorets, the Laurists, the Cœnobites, the Stylites, and the Culdees, who were found everywhere in the old historical countries, living in the caves and castles of Engaddi and Mount Sinai, the Nitrian wadys of Egypt, the petras of Arabia, the nuraghis of Italy, and the aherlas and cromlechs of Irish Arran, and Iona of the Hebrides. The secular reader is but too glad to get away from THOMAS AQUINAS and the theology of metaphysical science, to those picturesque old regions of human action, passion, extravagance, and suffering, where the present ideas of European worship took their rise, and made, by slow and painful degrees, a revolution, the end of which is not yet.

Brief Notices.

—*The Mines of the West.* By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics. (New-York: J. B. FORD & Co.) We are indebted to the enterprise of the Messrs. FORD for an early and handsome edition of the report of Commissioner RAYMOND to the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the mineral development of the Pacific States and Territories for the year 1868. But this is not all. Not only does this book contain a full, clear, well-arranged statistical account of the year's progress and the present condition and prospects of our great Western treasure-lands, but it gives a general view of the relations of Governments to mining all the world over. The most important and complicated problem now troubling our national legislators in connection with our mineral resources is, how to deal with them from a national standpoint. How much ought they to be helped, how far regulated, how interfered with, to what extent left to their own devices, how hardly taxed, how best fostered—how, in short, shall mining be made a conservative, steady, productive matter of *business*, instead of a speculation, at once an honor and an aid to the State? To throw light on this question, Mr. RAYMOND has made a general review of mining and its relations to Government, with careful synopsis of the legal and practical mining systems of all countries, from early ages to the present time. It is an extremely interesting treatise upon a subject never before so clearly and broadly treated with direct reference to American industry. There are few men in the country so peculiarly qualified as Mr. RAYMOND is, both by natural aptitude, experience and training, to deal with the higher ranges of such a topic; and we regard this well-put and thoroughly intelligent essay as a valuable contribution to the popular knowledge of one of the most important subjects in American discussion. The style of writing is fluent, clear and strong—a happy specimen of good English. The volume is issued in an exceedingly neat and attractive form.

—The publishers of *Webster's Dictionary*, Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM, of Springfield, Mass., have issued a very convenient "counting-room" edition of that very valuable work. It is in small quarto form, printed on clear type, and is illustrated with more than three hundred and fifty engravings on wood.

—*History of Civilization.* By AMOS DEAN, LL. D. Mr. JOEL MUNSELL, of Albany, has just published the second volume of this valuable work. The first has already been noticed at length in our columns. This volume is devoted to an examination into the history, philosophy and art of Greece.

—*The Tragedy of Brutus*, by J. HOWARD PAYNE, is published by HURD & HOUGHTON, making the sixth in their series of "Booth's Acting Plays."

—The APPLETONS have just published an edition of the poetical works of ALEXANDER POPE, in one volume, paper covers.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

A Plea for the Regulars—General Butler's Speech on Army Affairs and Organization.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 20, 1869.

At a recent meeting of the officers of the army now on duty in this city, the inclosed paper was read in reply to Congressional attacks upon the regular army, and especially to General BUTLER's late speech and bill. If it were certain that the present *status* of the army would be maintained, it would perhaps be unnecessary to make a defence of the "Regulars," or to offer any suggestions in regard to its size and organization; but in view of the hostile attitude of General BUTLER and other late volunteer Generals who are now in power, and who evidently bear a grudge against the army, it may not be out of place to say a word in its favor. The inclosed address expresses entirely the views of the regular officers, and by inserting it in the columns of your valuable paper you will confer a great favor on the army.

The address, which was received with the most hearty and cordial expressions of approval, was entitled

A PLEA FOR THE REGULARS.

> "The time has been
> That when the brains were out the man would die."

The regular army has just passed through one of those fiery ordeals to which it has been periodically subjected by the representatives of the people. Despite the sad lessons of the late war, the tone with which a certain class of our political rulers still speak of the regular army, has lost nothing of its old bitterness, injustice or malignity.

Indeed, the ferocity of the attack is now heightened from the fact that it is lead on by men who, having themselves seen service in the war, affect to speak of army affairs with all the authority of veterans. The right of members of Congress freely to discuss military affairs, is of course undoubted, but it is certainly unworthy of them, to descend to the tricks of the demagogue, and to seek to carry their point by appealing to popular prejudice, suppressing the truth, giving a false color to facts, and depreciating the services of the faithful defenders of their country.

The speech of General BUTLER, in the late debate on army affairs, in the House, is a forcible illustration of the animus which is too often brought to these discussions by the enemies of the regular army. General BUTLER has, of course, the right to think and say that armies are useless in time of peace, but he charges that our regular army was of little service in time of war, and that, when the country needed soldiers, the regular soldiers were comparatively worthless. He tells us with a great flourish of trumpets that not a regular infantry regiment was present with any of the three great armies in the field when the Confederacy surrendered. This is not true, as there were four regiments of infantry holding Chattanooga at that time, and formed part of the army of General THOMAS, and there were also the First, Fourth and Fifth, or one-half of all the regular cavalry, and several batteries of the Fourth and Fifth Artillery with these armies at the time of the surrender. Besides these, there were doubtless other regular troops in the field, though perhaps not strictly to be regarded as belonging to any one of the three main armies. And if it be true that most of the regular regiments were not present with these armies at that precise period, this fact is rather a proof of the magnitude of their services than of their insignificance.

Let any one take up the *Army Register* and look at the long list of bloody battles in which they have all participated, excepting one only, which was kept upon the Pacific Coast, and he will there learn how these gallant regiments assisted constantly in dealing those mighty blows at the rebellion, by which its real power was crushed months before the surrender at Appomattox. He will see the greater portion of them participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac up to the battles of Chapel Hill and Weldon Railroad in the Fall of 1864. By that time the fighting of that gallant army was nearly over, and the campaign of the ensuing Spring terminated early in April at Appomattox. In the West he will see the remainder of the regulars participating in all the great battles of that section, excepting that of Nashville. They accompanied SHERMAN as long as any fighting was done, and after the capture of Atlanta they were sent back to guard important points in Tennessee, and were holding Chattanooga when the battle of Nashville was fought. This so far from being a "soft" place *in the rear*, was, indeed, a place of honor one hundred and fifty miles in advance of the main army and its communication cut off by the enemy.

And why were not all the regular regiments in the front at the time of the surrender? It was because by fighting, marching and campaigning they had suffered such fearful losses that many regiments were reduced almost to mere companies, and it was absolutely necessary to recruit them in order to maintain their organization.

I regret I have not the statistics of the loss of the regular army during the war, but some idea may be formed of it by the consideration of a few detached statements.

From a report of the battle of Murfreesboro we learn that there was a regular brigade in that battle, consisting of four regiments, numbering seventy officers and fourteen hundred men.

"They bravely checked the victorious enemy when pursuing our right wing, and changed the fortunes of the day, but they lost in killed and wounded in that terrible shock twenty-six officers, (three out of the four regimental commanders,) and six hundred and eleven men—nearly one-half of the entire brigade."

To Gettysburg there marched two brigades of regulars—the second, though consisting of five regiments, numbered only eighty officers and eight hundred men, so greatly had it been reduced by previous service. Yet of this gallant remnant there were killed and wounded, in that terrible battle, forty officers and more than three hundred men. An officer of the second brigade tells me that the loss in the first brigade was, he thinks, almost equal to their own. It was not uncommon during the war for regular companies, and even regiments, to lose more than one-third of their officers and men in killed and wounded in a single action.

We take in account of the "missing," as it sometimes happened that almost entire regiments (not regulars) were reported missing after an action.

In CULLUM's West Point *Register* we see that one-third of the graduates of that school, who were in the army during the war, were killed and wounded; and let any one from his memory attempt to recall the names of general officers who fell in the conflict, and he cannot fail to be struck with the very large proportion belonging to the regular army.

Facts like these show what kind of "soft" places the regulars occupied during the war, and why it was that before the contest was entirely over, most of those regiments had to be sent to the rear to be recruited. And for obvious reasons it was usually a slower and more difficult task to recruit the regular than the volunteer regiment. The war had continued some time before the regular soldiers were paid the same bounties as the volunteers, and when this matter was equalized there still remained all the machinery of draft association, State agencies, soldiers' aid societies, and committees and commissions innumerable which continued to exert an influence in favor of the volunteers.

General BUTLER tells us sneeringly there were no regular infantry regiments with the three great armies when the Confederacy surrendered, and if this were true were not the regulars gloriously represented in those armies by GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, as well as by hundreds of gallant corps commanders, generals, colonels, and inferior officers, who organized the volunteer patriotism of the country, gave it force and efficiency, and led it on to victory. Is there a volunteer soldier who is not proud to say he served under such men as LYON and MCPHERSON, SEDGWICK and RENO, REYNOLDS and RUSSELL, and hosts of other gallant leaders of volunteers who gave up their lives upon the field of honor?

Our volunteers won glory in the war, nor do we believe they will be so ungrateful as to forget that the regular army lent them its own most gifted officers, men whose names are a common bond of union and fellowship between volunteers and regulars, which we trust will long endure, despite the designing and interested flattery which is lavished upon the one and the envious abuse that is heaped upon the other.

When the war broke out our regular army was scattered over our vast territory, and consisted of about 15,000 men—a less number than were sometimes lost in a single battle of the war.

During the conflict, a million of men were called into the field, and who can believe but that thousands of lives and millions of money would have been saved could we have commenced the war with a regular army of one-tenth that number? And looking at the progress of the war, do we not see that our armies only began to be successful after two years' service, and just in proportion as they had lost the characteristics of volunteers, and acquired the qualities of regular troops. And, after all, what was the composition of these armies which the Representative so pertinaciously compliments as *the* volunteers? Was not their existence due in a great measure, directly or indirectly, to the conscription? And was there a single regiment at the close of the war whose officers owed their commissions to the election of their men?

No candid man can doubt the superiority of a permanent military establishment, both in economy and efficiency, who reads our military history from the days of the Revolution down to the present moment. Our experience in Indian and other wars will, we think, show that temporary troops called out on emergencies will cost about as much per month as a regular force of the same strength would cost per year, and will prove much less effective besides. To disband an army on the score of economy because there is peace is a little less sensible than the demolition of chimneys because it is Summer, as we can calculate with more certainty on the duration of Summer than of peace. Besides, it should be recollected that an army is to be credited with what it prevents as well as its more conspicuous services in actual war.

The defence of the regular army is too often a disagreeable task to our public men who are its friends, and its enemies are generally left to indulge unchecked in unfounded assertions and false insinuations after the most approved style of Buncomb eloquence. General BUTLER tells us that the regulars had the soft places in the rear. The duties of mustering officers were confined perhaps exclusively to the officers of the regular army, and generally to those who had been wounded or broken down in the field. These, indeed, might truly be considered "soft" places for young lieutenants with salaries of $150 per month, without entering into any bonds to the Government, were disbursing hundreds of thousands daily for months in succession. This fact speaks volumes for the character which regular officers had established as honest and faithful officers of the Government, and the estimation in which they were held at a time when loyalty was too often a plea for the vilest corruption.

It is a misfortune for the army that its leading antagonist in the House is himself a military chieftain. The course of General BUTLER gives color to the idea entertained by many, that military heroes will usually prove but indifferent civil functionaries. His own remarkable career as a soldier has disqualified him as a legislator from fairly appreciating the points of a military question. He cannot perceive the advantages of education, training and experience in making an accomplished soldier, because in his own case he never felt their necessity. He forgets that great genius in any profession is rare, and that most men can attain excellence only by practical study and experience. Like Minerva from the brain of Jove, he sprang forth from his lawyer's office at once the full and finished soldier, and a discerning country hastened to invest him with the highest rank in its service.

And where is the soldier, proud of his services to his country, who is not particularly proud to have served under General BUTLER. He brought at once into the army a wide range of accomplishments which by most men can only be attained by years of professional study. In engineering his fame is illustrated in the Dutch Gap Canal. In ordnance his knowledge is evinced in his well-known plan, as simple as it was scientific, for demolishing the formidable earthworks of Fort Fisher without risk to the assailants. In tactics he has attained a peculiar celebrity by his conception and successful execution, in the presence of the enemy, of a new and ingenious defensive manœuvre, which he has somewhat facetiously termed "bottling up," a term, however, which is really a very appropriate one, as suggestive, at the same time, both of the nature of the movement and the name of its illustrious inventor.

But besides military duties proper there is a large class of other duties which must be performed in all wars, and from which the merely professional soldier with mawkish and unpatriotic sentimentality affects to turn with disgust. When the non-combatants in the enemy's country, the old and young, the women and children were to be coerced with proper respect for military authority, when the home of the widow or orphan had to be burned in obedience to the demands of military expediency, General BUTLER was always the right man in the right place.

Discipline is the very soul of an army, and so impatient was General BUTLER of officers against his authority that it is said he sometimes ignored all differences in the rank of offenders, and treating all with like impartiality, confined chaplains and felons, colonels and contrabands, doctor and deserters in the same common guard-room. Yet though he exacted such unquestioning subordination from his inferiors, he was by no means servile or even obsequious to *his* superiors. On the contrary his fearless independence has been thought, even by his friends, to have sometimes bordered closely upon insubordination. We see him, for instance, at Lowell while still holding his commission, and in time of war savagely denouncing his commanding general, and sneeringly contrasting that officer's sanguinary and useless campaigns with his own bloodless victories. And whether or not we approve his course on that occasion, we will candidly acknowledge there are few officers of the regular army who would have dared to have exhibited such genuine self-reliance and fearless defiance of military usage.

That General BUTLER's own success as an officer has obscured his judgment on military affairs is, we think, further shown in his great anxiety for the reduction of the pay. He forgets that we are now at peace, that the opportunities for officers to make money outside of their pay have passed away with the war, and that those who improved their opportunities are as a rule no longer in the service. Successful, however, as General BUTLER's military career has been, it is probable that he has excited quite as much apprehension in our own army as ever he did in that of an enemy, and it is to be hoped that ere long, growing weary with the noisy clamor of Congress so unsuited to his temperament, and retiring to his native State, he may employ himself in organizing and preparing its militia to follow his ever-victorious *white plume* in the coming struggle for Mexico and the West India Islands.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Word for the Sailor—The Foster Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

He is only a sailor. This is an expression of reproach, too often applied to men composing one of the most useful and hopeful classes in the community. Why is this? Is it because there exists in the public mind any real prejudice against seamen? Is it because, as a class, they occupy a low place in the public esteem? Or, is it because the unthinking are in the habit of deducing their conclusions from false premises? Is it not because the vices and idiosyncracies of the few are charged to the profession as a whole? Opinions of character are often arrived at too suddenly, and from too contracted an outlook. The position or standpoint from which we view men has much to do with the estimates we form of their character. The man, for example, who gets his opinion of the character and general habits of the sailor, from what he sees of the neat, trim, clean and well-disciplined crew of one of our men-of-war, would come to an entirely different conclusion if he were to visit the forecastle of one of our Liverpool packets, on her arrival at New-York, after a Winter passage across the Atlantic; or if he should derive his knowledge from the scenes revealed to him in the "chainlockers" of Water-street and "the Hook." And yet, again, if he should turn from these extremes, and look in upon the comfortable house on deck with which many of our well-appointed merchant vessels are provided—where the health of the men is cared for; where the provisions are good in quality and sufficient in quantity; where the officers are gentlemanly and kind, and the men enjoy their "watch-and-watch; where, in the long voyages, the "forenoon watch below" is employed in reading the contents of a well-stocked library, mending their "dunnage" or studying arithmetic; and when the boys are called on deck at seven bells in the forenoon to take the sun, and are instructed in navigation, he would find it necessary to modify his opinion in many particulars. Such ships and such scenes are not in these days, thank God, entirely a myth. The fact is, seamen are a mixed class, and it is not fair to apply to the whole the peculiarities of a few. "One swallow does not make a Spring," nor does one fact warrant a conclusion. In this, as in other matters, the inductive method is the best. Our American merchant marine is made up of almost all nations. The American element rarely exceeds sixteen, or at most twenty, per cent. It is true that some seamen are intemperate and thriftless, though much less so than formerly, and are destitute of those lofty aspirations which so often characterize men in other professions and departments of labor.

But these by no means constitute the majority of American seamen. It is true, too, that some officers are brutes, that some lines of packet ships between here and Liverpool are, and have been for years, notorious for their inhuman system of government—if kicking, knocking down and dragging out may be dignified by calling it system. The cruelties of the cabin and quarter-deck, and the thieving propensities of the forecastle, have gained for them anything but an enviable name. But all officers of American vessels are not brutes, nor all sailors in the forecastle thieves and "soldiers." These are the exceptions, not the rule. Let me ask, what class of men have so much property committed to their care for months together, away from the reach of the guardians of the law? On what profession do such immense responsibilities rest, to whom are such trusts confided? Ship and cargo, precious treasure, and more precious lives are constantly intrusted to these ocean wanderers. And yet, we seldom hear of the rape of the ship, or the seizure of the rich cargoes by the crew. We seldom read of the captain of the ship becoming a defaulter to his owners, or the crew piratically appropriating their earnings. Why then should not sailors be held in higher estimation among the persons whom they serve, and in the communities benefited by their toil and exposure? If they were not generally honest men, our commerce would be paralyzed. If they were not men of energy and skill and endurance, our insurance companies would become bankrupt. If they were not brave, our country would lack the right arm of her defence. If they were not self-denying and tractable men, they would not serve for so small a compensation, or submit to such severe discipline as they are called upon to endure. If they were quarrelsome and revengeful, and worthless—as some suppose them to be—we should hear much oftener of mutinies in the forward end of the ship than we do now of brutalities in the after end of her. What would become of this great metropolitan City if deprived of its ocean commerce? Can we afford, then, to have these trusty servants, on whom so much depends, exposed to the perils of the belaying-pin, brass knuckles and gypsy-heaver, as well as to the perils of the wind and sea? The average life of a sailor is now but twenty-seven years, and his average life at sea but a fraction over eleven. Can we afford, can the merchant princes of this great mercantile nation—second to none on earth—afford to have this death rate so fearfully increased by the brutal neglect, and the still more brutal passions of officers like those of the ships *James Foster, Jr.*, and the *American Union*, with the records of which the Press is even now reeking? It is in the power of the owners of those lines or ships to put an end to such disgraceful proceedings at once. No mate, no "kicking Billy," no third mate, boatswain or carpenter would be found doing such dirty work on board any vessel, unless he were either commanded to do so by the Captain, or unless the Captain winked at it, in which case he would be equally guilty. Again, no Captain would dare to permit such proceedings unless it were sanctioned or overlooked by his owners. Let the owners of a vessel say to the Captain, "If we hear of any more such work on board your ship, Sir, you must look to some one else for a command," and such doings would rarely be heard of. But too often the owners endure—to use no harsher word—the eccentricities and idiosyncracies of the Captain, because he is an energetic and enterprising man, and drives his ship over the Atlantic in the shortest possible time. Thus they allow their own personal interests to blind them to the interests of humanity in general, and to the interests of the sailor in particular. In short, the owners have but to forbid such scenes, and they will shortly cease. A writer in one of the morning papers has attempted to exonerate the Captain and officers of the *James Foster, Jr.*, and asks a suspension of opinion on the ground that the testimony is *ex parte*. Is the death of eighteen men, the insanity of many more from ill-usage, and the bruising, maiming and starving of some fifteen or twenty besides, an *ex parte* testimony—in the technical sense of the word? The facts are too palpable, and the verdict of humanity is, either Captain ARMSTRONG could have prevented the cruelty, or he could *not*. If he could, he is guilty of the death of these persons; if he could *not*, he was unfit for his position. No man should be permitted to walk the quarter-deck as Master, who is not capable of being Captain of his own ship. Let there be, then, a rigorous investigation of this whole affair. Let those who are found guilty of these murders be hung, and those who are accessories thereto, be suitably punished, and we shall soon cease to hear of such systematic and long continued brutalities. Unless strong measures be taken, there will be little protection hereafter to the life and limb of either the passenger, or the

SAILOR.

The Surrogate's Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the multitude of bills introduced in the Legislature this session, there is none of more vital importance to the interests of every citizen than the amendment to that section of the Revised Statutes which provides for the appointment of special collectors by the Surrogate's Court "in cases of contest relative to the proof of a will, or relative to granting letters testamentary, or of administration, with the will annexed, or of administration in case of intestacy, or in cases where, from any other cause, a delay is necessarily produced in granting such letters, &c." Delays of this nature are unfortunately of too frequent occurrence, and the tribulations and sufferings of bereaved families are often most sorrowful to contemplate, while waiting—perhaps for years, the final determination of a few simple "issues of fact"—upon which the decree of the Surrogate must be predicated. Under the present practice in the Surrogate's Court, all issues of fact are tried by the Surrogate, subject nevertheless to those annoying and tedious delays which are so proverbial in all contests of this nature, where the studied illness of counsel, the absence or accidents of witnesses, the unfinished business before the Court, or other causes intervene to procure almost interminable postponements, which weakens the one party even though it do not strengthen the other. A decision being rendered by the Surrogate, either party may be aggrieved and an appeal be taken to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may, in pursuance of the statute, if he disagree with the Surrogate, send the issues of fact to a jury for trial, and from his decision either party may appeal to the General Term of such Court, who may in the same manner order the questions of fact to be tried by a jury. The records of the Surrogate's Court will show that it is not unreasonable to assume that from one to three years will be consumed before a closely contested case will have reached the General Term, and have been ordered before a jury for trial. In the meantime, a special collector may have been appointed, who is practically insolvent, but who may give a good bond that his failing credit may be bolstered up by the use of the assets of the deceased, over which he has unlimited control, with an allowance of liberal commissions for his services, and no obligations imposed on him to invest such assets in such a manner as to make them productive. Pending the litigation, his bondsmen may die or become likewise insolvent, without the knowledge of either of the parties litigant—until after years of vexations and delays, with much and grievous suffering on the part of a wife—a mother—of orphaned children, or others interested in the estate—the case only reaches that point from which it should have started, where the determination of the issues of fact are prompt and conclusive. It is the purpose of the amendment referred to to accomplish this result without the routine and delays consequent upon the present practice, and is in the following words:

"Article 2, title 2, part 2, chapter 6, section 38 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto: And in case of such contest in the City of New-York, any person interested in the estate may apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order settling the issues of fact to be tried, which, upon settlement, shall be sent to a Circuit Court for a trial by jury, in the same manner as is provided by law in issues arising in the Supreme Court, and such cases shall have a preference on the calendar, and the findings of said jury, on such issues, shall be certified by the Clerk of the Supreme Court to the Surrogate of the said City and county—upon which the Surrogate shall make his decree, in accordance with such findings."

The right of trial by jury should be promptly conceded where vast fortunes are involved in the Surrogate's Court, and with as little routine and delay as characterizes the petty suits in other Courts, where other issues are joined on questions of fact. Where protracted cases engross the time of the Surrogate to the exclusion of others, it is but simple justice that some provision be made to facilitate a trial where the interests of all parties may be protected and a preference accorded them in keeping with that beneficent legislation which has already made like provision in cases of appeal, where the contest is relative to a will, and not otherwise. Under the present system, special collectors have no power to pay bills, even for interments, and thus creditors and relatives are alike embarrassed by the law's delays. Every principle of humanity dictates that a speedy hearing should be had in all cases involving the interests of deceased persons, and thus obviate the crying evils of many years' standing, through which the widow and orphan have been most sensitive sufferers, and from which no family can claim exemption in the future. The grave questions of legitimacy, of sanity, and of marital relationships, which so frequently arise, are too often most unfortunately prejudiced by an unnecessary delay, as exhausted contestants and wearied witnesses in vast numbers can testify. We commend the act to the attention of our legislators, for the benefit of themselves and their successors, as well as for the afflicted and bereaved.

LEX SCRIPTA.

An Indignant Englishman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I discovered, on looking over to-day's TIMES, that you appeared to be at a loss to know what kind of a time the English would have if they used Americans as they used Chinamen. I would like to observe to you that, if you would but drown a few Englishmen, and stone a few boats' crews of "British" sailors, you would be in the immediate line to answer to your question.

It is pretty well understood that the American people are in a fighting mood, and in most excellent trim, and all the world knows that they have no reason to blush for anything that has ever happened to them as soldiers or sailors. Why not try it thus? or, if you do not like to do as the Chinese have done, there is Canada—why not try that? You will thus not only get an answer to your question, but you will be able before you get through to give a pretty good guess as to why it was the "British Government" did not send the Southern States a "British" fleet, instead of a "pirate *Alabama*." Perfidious Albion! British tyranny! British gold! British cruelty! British cowardice! have not the American people heard enough of these? Why not try Canada?

Yours, &c., AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

Life Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest the various able articles which have recently appeared in your journal on the subject of life insurance, and beg to compliment the writer on the accurate knowledge of the subject he has displayed, no less than on the fair and dignified manner in which it has been treated. Will you permit me to make a practical suggestion, which, if carried out, would tend greatly, in my opinion, to correct some of the evils complained of in your columns?

It is the custom with life insurance companies to hold quarterly meetings of the directors or trustees, for the purpose of hearing read the reports of the officers and a statement of the business of the company during the previous quarter. These statements are seldom very particular as regards details of disbursements and expenses, and by the time they reach the public and the policy holders, through the printed documents of the company, are still less so.

These meetings are, moreover, held in the luxuriously-appointed board-rooms of the companies, and most usually with the agreeable accompaniment of an expensive and elegant collation, the ears and the olfactories of the trustees being regaled during the half hour or so devoted to business, with the agreeable jingling of champagne glasses and the savory odors of "all the delicacies of the season." Under these circumstances, coupled with the fact that the trustees are almost invariably the personal friends of the President, matters are sure to go off agreeably. Awkward questions are rarely asked, and if they are, are hurriedly disposed of.

Now, instead of this custom, which all policy holders, at least, will think "more honored in the breach than in the observance," I would propose the substitution of one much more rational and business-like. I would suggest that a suitable public hall be hired and the policy holders invited to attend and hear the statement of their affairs read by the officers, and have an opportunity of questioning them on any or all points in the conduct of the business relative to which they may desire to have information. It is to be remembered that the policy holders in these mutual corporations are, to all intents and purposes, stockholders. They own the funds and other property of the company, and the officers are their employes, paid with their money to attend exclusively to its collection and management. Consequently there can be no valid objection, but, on the contrary, there is a high degree of propriety in their knowing how their affairs are conducted, down to the minutest particular. Any business man will readily understand how such a course as that suggested would act as an effectual bar to many extravagancies at present indulged in. Few officers in places of trust would care to face a highly-interested and critical audience with an "unclean" statement, disfigured by items of unnecessary or extravagant outlay. The funds of a mutual life insurance company are mostly the savings of the hard-working and industrious, and their accumulation is mainly the result of the self-denial of many present pleasures and conveniences to accomplish a sacred and unselfish object, and it appears to me eminently proper that those who contribute and own them should have full and accurate knowledge on every point connected with their management. This is not attainable under the present system, and unless some general opportunity be afforded policy holders of "asking questions," I fear we may wait in vain for any reformation in the abuses existing under the present system of management.

Very respectfully,
A POLICY HOLDER.

Life Insurance Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The conservatism of your paper upon all matters of reform is generally so just, and the stand you always take in defence of right so well known, that it was with great regret I read the article in your editorial columns in regard to "Life Insurance Legislation."

You refer to the bill now before the New-York Legislature, which regulates the forfeiture of life policies and say, "it is not desirable to carry interference into the niceties of actuarial work." To this all the advocates of the bill gladly accede, but they ask that the companies themselves be kept to the same rule of actuarial nicety, and give to policy-holders the amount of insurance that the best actuarial skill of this country have decided to be in simple justice due them on the premiums paid.

Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Boston, formerly the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, is supposed to have obtained the passage of the present law relative to the forfeitures of policies of life insurance in that State, and it is a fact well known that the provisions of the said law did full justice to the insurance companies, while it throws around the policy holders its protecting shield.

The bill now before the Legislature has for its fundamental basis the idea that companies shall give to the insured the amount for insurance for which they have paid and extending over the time that the premium actually pays for, and shall not be forfeited before that time expires.

There is a large amount of business being done by Massachusetts Insurance Companies at present, that would flow in to the companies of this State, if people saw their rights in this respect protected.

All persons acquainted with this immense interest will admit the justice of your remarks on the subject of the expense of management in this business, and it is increasing to such an extent that the institution itself is threatened. Every legitimate effort should therefore be made to probe the manner of carrying it on, or we will find the frauds apparent in the railroad interest repeating itself here, and the managers enriching themselves at the expense of this most sacred of all trusts. But while we strike at the offspring of evil, we should not be deterred from attacking its root.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

Life Insurance Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am pleased to find that your remarks on life insurance reform are awakening public attention to its necessity, as it is very evident that the *good thing* the officers of some companies and their friends have made out of the business has started too many companies for the public good.

There is one point, however, that I have not seen touched upon, viz.: The practice of the officers of some companies to ask of policy-holders their proxies to vote at elections, and to instruct the agents to procure them when issuing policies. They are thus enabled to put in their own friends as directors, and control the entire assets of the Company.

It might be supposed that the insured would be sufficiently alive to their own interest to decline putting this power out of their own hands. But it appears that the only remedy is that the Legislature should enact that no votes should be cast by the officers of the companies holding proxies directly or indirectly, and by making it a penal offence for officers to solicit proxies themselves or through others.

It would be well, also, to have the following questions asked by a Committee of the Legislature of the officers of the several companies in this City:

"What amount has been paid since the establishment of this company to the officers of the company, or their relatives, as commissions, and as commutation of commissions on future premiums, giving names, dates, and amounts paid to each?

"What proportion of the votes for directors were cast by officers or their friends holding proxies?"

ANOTHER POLICY-HOLDER.

NEW YORK, March, 1869.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 29, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of meeting held March twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Miller—

Petition of Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's Church, for donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman Miller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's Church for the sum of seventy dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of Worth-street extension, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Whereas, Frequent applications are made to the Mayor of the City of New-York, from officers of other cities, for information relative to the various Departments of the City Government, and for their annual reports;

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to compile and have bound all the reports of the various Departments of the City Government, (not to exceed one thousand copies,) and to keep the same for such distribution as may be required in the exercise of a proper courtesy to other municipalities.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That on the north side of Fortieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue, the sidewalks be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Eighty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

AN ORDINANCE.

TO PROHIBIT THE USE OF VELOCIPEDES IN THE PUBLIC STREETS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Whereas, The use of the vehicles known as the velocipedes is not required by any public necessity or for the public convenience, and is likely to prove a serious impediment to the necessary use of the public thoroughfares; therefore,

SECTION 1. No person shall use upon any of the public streets, lanes and alleys of the City of New-York any vehicle, known as a velocipede, under penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence; but this ordinance shall not embrace any of the public parks or places.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That a gas lamp post and lamp be placed and the same lighted on the northwest corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the resolutions and ordinances approved March sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, providing for paving and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, with Fisk's concrete pavement and flagging, be and they are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the owners of the sunken lots and water lots on the Hudson River, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, be and are hereby required to construct a bulkhead on the exterior line of solid filling, and fill in behind the same, according to the terms of their grant and the ordinances of the Corporation, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance that Twelfth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Coulter moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thorne Walling, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-three cents, as a donation, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property on the corner of Beach and Washington streets, for the work of flagging, &c., Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of petition of Saint Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of donation to Dutch Church, in Washington-square, Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in West Eleventh-street, United Presbyterian Church in Charles-street, Abyssian Baptist Church in Waverley-place, and Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from William B. Astor, Esq., to have Astor Library relieved from assessment.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Astor Library, for the sum of five hundred and thirty dollars, being the amount of assessment levied against such library, for the extension of Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street, and that said sum be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number seven hundred and twenty to number seven hundred and twenty-one East Ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of West Forty-fifth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Friendship Boat Club to use the north side of pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River; the use hereby granted not to apply to a length of more than sixty feet of the said pier; the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That gas lamp-posts be erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where gas-mains are now laid, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Beach-street, from West-street to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and the advertisements of its Committees, &c., until further orders of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the said Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

(In Board of Assistant Aldermen, February eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, amended by adding the following resolution:)

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional Clerk in his office, to be denominated the Third Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the salary of said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly."

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman McQuade—

Remonstrance of property-owners on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, against paving and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street with Fisk concrete.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number forty-nine Whitehall-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number fifty-eight Whitehall-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That on Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That on Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Sixty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Morton-street, between Washington and West streets, (south side,) be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the liberty-pole now standing in the square on the west side of West Broadway and Franklin-street, removed forthwith, as the same is in a dangerous condition; also, the liberty-pole corner of Beach-street and West Broadway—the expense thereof to be taken from the appropriation for "Street Improvements."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a new stand of brigade colors, for presentation on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the Second Brigade, First Division, National Guard, State of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolved, That on Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, the curb and gutter-stones be reset immediately, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of George J. Gier, Pastor of Saint Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of seventeen hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, as a donation, to enable the said Pastor to pay taxes, assessments, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James R. Davis, Trustee of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, situated in Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest thereon, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade, Norton—14.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-fifth-street, in front of numbers one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-seven, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, the sidewalks be extended to the width of thirty feet, and the owners to be permitted to inclose fifteen feet thereof for courtyard purposes, and that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the outside fifteen feet, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Morris Hart, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the loss of horse and cart from Pier number forty-nine North River, foot of Leroy-street, caused by the bad condition of said pier, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Alderman Hardy moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from opposite number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street, in a direct line to Clinton Market.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the south side of Charlton-street, from Varick-street to Hudson-street, the sidewalks be regraded and regulated, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Watt-street, from Canal-street to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid from southwest to the southeast and from northwest to the northeast corners of First-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the rooms on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, lately occupied by the Superior Court, be and they are hereby given to the First Judicial District Court for their occupancy.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Avenue A, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street, be flagged full width.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Repper moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, April five, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman White—

Whereas, By the sudden and painful death of Ex-Mayor James Harper, the community has lost a most valuable and respected citizen, and a former worthy Magistrate, whose example for business enterprise and integrity cannot be too highly prized, as an honor to American character;

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York hereby expresses its sympathy with the general bereavement, and its sense of the services which the deceased has rendered to good government and industrial developments.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the deceased, that the flags on the City Hall, and all public buildings, to be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and the members of the Common Council attend the funeral in a body with their usual badges and staves of office, and that a Special Committee of each Board of the Common Council be appointed to carry out these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

The President named as the Committee provided for in said resolution, Aldermen White, Cushman and Norton.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was adopted.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to meet on Monday, fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, April 1, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

The minutes of meeting held March twenty-nine were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That on both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalk flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That on both sides of Fourth-avenue from Seventy-first-street to Seventy-ninth-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number fifty-eight Whitehall-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number forty-nine Whitehall-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Sixty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the liberty-pole now standing in the square on the west side of West Broadway and Franklin-street, removed forthwith, as the same is in a dangerous condition; also, the liberty-pole corner of Beach-street and West Broadway, the expense thereof to be taken from the appropriation for "Street Improvements."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That on Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, the curb and gutter stones be reset immediately, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of George J. Gier, Pastor of Saint Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of seventeen hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, as a donation, to enable the said pastor to pay taxes, assessments, &c., now due on the property of said church, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Forty-fifth-street, in front of numbers one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-seven, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth-street, where not already paved, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid from southwest to the southeast, and from northwest to the northeast corners of First-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the rooms on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, lately occupied by the Superior Court, be and they are hereby given to the First Judicial District Court for their occupancy.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Avenue A, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to North River, opened according to law.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, opened according to law.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, opened according to law.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, opened according to law.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundreth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, opened according to law.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Harlem River, opened according to law, where not already done.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Pier number thirteen, North River, to the opposite side of West-street, the same to be eight feet wide.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixty-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James J. Knipe, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church in Seventh-avenue, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, as a donation, to enable said trustees to pay assessment on said property for the extension of Church-street, the same to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Roberts, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That permission be given to Bernard O'Neil to place a watering trough in front of his premises, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue—the same to be done at his own expense and remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Raydock, Treasurer of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Fourth-avenue, at its intersection with One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neill, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Francis Reilly to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, northwest corner of Ninety-second-street and Third-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. John Larkin, Pastor of the "Church of the Holy Innocents," situated in Thirty-seventh-street, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation to the said church, to be applied for reimbursement of taxes.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the crosswalk on south side of Eighteenth-street, from number four hundred and thirty-eight to number four hundred and thirty-eight, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Assistant Alderman Haughton moved that the said resolution and ordinance be amended by inserting the word "east" before the word "eighteenth."

Which was carried.

Resolution and ordinance as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alois Muller for the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, with interest to date, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Stevens, Treasurer of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and nine cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Stephen's Orphan Home, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Andrew's Church, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Tuttle Smith, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars and accrued interest, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a list of contracts made by the Corporation or authorized by the Common Council, which were deposited and registered in the Comptroller's office during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Laid upon the table, and the usual number of copies printed in document form.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That on both sides of Ninety-third street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council directing West Broadway to be paved with stone blocks, from Barclay to Canal-street, be and it is hereby amended by adding the words "and College-place" next after the words "West Broadway," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was laid over.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Ex-Assistant Alderman John Pettigrew, whose name has long been identified with some of the most important improvements which have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the City of New-York, who was distinguished for energy, perseverance and fidelity in a business which required unusual capacities for administration and direction for the fulfillment of undertakings often of great magnitude, who was cherished and admired as a frank, honest and generous man, and who, by his upright deportment, genial courtesy and affable companionship, had endeared to himself a host of friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Ex-Assistant Alderman John Pettigrew, the community have lost an enterprising, faithful, and excellent citizen, and society a valued member.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family of the deceased we tender our earnest sympathies and condolence in their great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, properly attested, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. *Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.*

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per Cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. A large fire-proof jewelers' safe for sale. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of TUCKER, SEARS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN C. TUCKER,
SAM'L W. SEARS,
RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

The office of JOHN C. TUCKER will be with the succeeding firm.

The undersigned having purchased the business and interest of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., and assumed their liabilities, will continue the importing and wholesale hardware business under the firm name of SEARS, LEAVITT & CO.

SAM'L W. SEARS,
SHELDON LEAVITT, Jr.,
RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN A. ISELIN & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, Mr. SAMUEL F. LOCKWOOD, the surviving partner, will sign in liquidation.

SAMUEL F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CITY, April 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Jr., retire from our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same firm name by WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY and LATHAM A. FISH, who are the partners of the house from this date.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LIVERY stable keepers of Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., and No. 93 4th-st., in the City of New-York, do mutually agree that the partnership heretofore existing between us be dissolved from and after the 1st day of April, 1869, the business to be continued at the stable in 32d-st. by JOSEPH SEARCH, and at No. 93 4th-st. by DANIEL HULSE.

JOSEPH SEARCH.
DANIEL HULSE.

Dated APRIL 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF LIPPIATT & HOWELL is, this day, dissolved by mutual consent, C. J. HOWELL retiring.

THOS. LIPPIATT,
C. J. HOWELL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorised agent of this Company in New-York.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

D. H. WAY & BRO.,

No. 22 Cliff-st., New-York, have on hand at all times a well-assorted stock of Providence Tool Company goods, consisting of heavy hardware, ship-chandlery and sailmakers' goods of all kinds, at their lowest factory prices, in any quantity desired.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 5 to 6 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, April 1, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT in pursuance of section seven of an act authorizing a War Loan, approved May 10, 1861, the War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption, pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, and the Second National Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of July, 1869. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

BONDS OF $1,000.

NUMBERS.

1	102	208	305	375	543	628	715	831	929
3	103	221	311	376	545	630	726	833	937
11	111	231	313	378	549	632	727	834	939
18	125	233	316	384	554	633	747	839	945
21	126	237	317	387	558	636	751	840	946
22	127	238	318	388	561	638	754	841	948
25	130	242	319	389	563	639	760	842	949
31	132	245	320	390	565	642	761	844	956
33	134	247	324	471	570	644	765	846	969
34	136	250	333	481	571	646	766	852	977
35	138	251	334	482	572	647	768	853	984
43	142	256	338	491	579	650	780	854	995
45	146	258	340	498	584	653	785	858	996
49	153	263	342	502	586	662	787	863	1,001
54	154	265	344	503	591	668	788	873	1,002
58	159	266	345	504	592	669	789	877	1,003
60	160	267	346	506	595	675	791	878	1,005
63	162	268	348	508	601	676	794	883	1,007
66	176	272	355	512	604	679	795	884	1,008
67	178	274	357	516	610	680	799	892	1,011
77	180	275	360	518	612	685	800	893	1,012
78	182	276	361	519	613	686	812	899	1,014
83	184	281	363	520	618	690	815	903	1,015
87	187	283	366	522	619	693	816	907	1,018
90	189	292	367	524	621	703	822	909	1,019
91	192	297	370	527	622	706	824	910	1,027
97	198	299	371	533	623	709	829	918	1,030
99	206	302	373	538	625	711	830	921	1,036

BONDS OF $500.

NUMBERS.

5	37	82	134	147	183	227	243	275	295
10	42	91	135	167	193	230	261	282	299
13	48	125	140	168	211	237	267	286	300
21	68	131	141	175	224	239	268	291	305

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of coupons of the Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds of the ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due on 1st April, 1869, can receive the cash for same upon presentation at the office of the Erie Railway in the City of New-York.

Holders of the over-due coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds can exchange the same for First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, carrying seven per cent. interest guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company in sums of $1,000 each, and scrip certificates for sums of lesser amount.

JAY GOULD,
President Erie Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received up to THURSDAY, 8th April, at noon, for the purchase of $500,000—or any part thereof—equipment coupon bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated March 1, 1869, and due in five years with interest at the rate of eight per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable semi-annually at the office of the agency in this City on the 1st of March and September.

No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

Payment will be required on notification of the acceptance of the bid. The balance of the $1,000,000 authorized will not probably be issued this year.

Proposals to be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st., and indorsed "Bid for Equipment Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company."

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1869.

OFFICE OF FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING CO., }
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the annual report will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 7th prox. SAM'L M. POND, Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115	115¼	5-20 Coupon, 67	112⅝	113
Coupon, 1881	115	115⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	112¾	113⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	109¼	109¾	10-40 Regist'd	104⅝	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	118	118¼	10-40 Coupon	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅝	114	Gold	131⅜	131⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅞	116	U. S. Cur. Pac	104⅛	104½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	112⅞	113			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK.................. }
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st of April, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the office of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ELECTION.

The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 432 CANAL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869. }

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the above place, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next, for the purpose of electing nine trustees and three inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. (One hour.) The transfer books will be closed on Monday next, the 29th inst.

WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE MINING COMPANY, }
OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA. }
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at this office.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY the 5th of April next.

The Polls will open at 12 M., and continue open until 2 P. M. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Poll open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investment.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next. Poll will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 13th April.

The Transfer Books will close on the 1st proximo and remain closed until the 14th proximo.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE Scrip bought and sold; Atlantic, new issue, wanted. Full reports in pamphlet form of all New-York companies for gratuitous distribution at the office of GEORGE E. COOK & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Scrip Brokers.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD }
COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURG, March 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 2 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
March 31, 1869. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after April 2, 1869. JAMES B. LOWREY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Augusta Arsenal, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:

29,000 pounds Unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4,000 pounds Blasting Powder, damaged.
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes.
23,045 pounds Wrought-iron Scrap—axles and tires, obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
29,024 pounds Cast-iron Scrap.
8,464 pounds Cast-iron—field shot and shell.
3,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2⅛x7 inches, x (8 and 10 feet.)
292 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin, damaged.
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woolen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets, worn and damaged.
70,000 unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge-box Tins.
70,000 yards of Gray Webbing, (one inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins,) new, and of good quality.
4,000 yards of the same, two inches wide.
880 gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 gross new Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, &c.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, &c.

A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast-straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, &c.

A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, &c., for field batteries.

A lot of old Machines and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Saddlers' Tools.

A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.

Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispen, Ordnance Agency, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City. Stores to be removed within ten days.

Terms Cash.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

MESSRS. MINER & BARKER REspectfully announce that they will exhibit in their Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, 30th March, the superb collection of Paintings belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, consisting of rare works of art by esteemed artists of the modern school. Among them are specimens chiefly painted to his order by

Baugniet,	Wm. S. Mount,
Victor Chavet,	E. Leutze,
Guillemin,	L. Mignot,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,
H. Baron,	Litschauer,
Adolf Dillens,	C. Hoguet,
E. Tschaggeny,	Louis Robbe,
J. W. Casilear,	Jerome Thompson,

and upward of one hundred other artists of celebrity, including also THE TAKING OF THE TEOCALLI, a masterpiece by the late E. LEUTZE; A MAGNIFICENT FLOWER PIECE by J. ROBIE; SUSANNAH AT THE BATH, by Professor C. BEWER, of Dusseldorf, and many other pictures of note. The sale will take place on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th of April, at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, at Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY, April 3, 1869, at 11 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster and Commissary property, consisting in part of

Stoves,
Stovepipe,
Tools of various kinds,
Woolen blankets,
Knapsacks,
Haversacks,
Bedsacks,
Pork, &c., &c.

Terms cash at time of sale.

M. P. BUFFUM, First Lieut. 15th Infantry,
Brevet Major United States Army,
A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, will, as for many years past, give his personal attention to the sale of household furniture at private residences of families declining housekeeping.

Mr. SOMERVILLE will also hold tri-weekly sales of furniture at the old-established and well-known saleroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. This location is the most commanding and desirable in the City, being near the money centre, and attracting crowds of buyers at every sale. With this advantage it will be seen that parties consigning goods as above can rely on obtaining full market value.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—EXECUTORS' SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, by order of the executors of F. A. Vrede, deceased, at No. 598 Broadway, his entire stock of first-class furniture, without any reserve, to close the estate. Buffets in black walnut and rosewood, rosewood bedsteads, tables, centre and side; curled maple bedroom sets, trimmed with rosewood; hall stands, dressing bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, various styles; amoire a glace, extension tables, cabinets and other first-class furniture. Particulars in catalogue. Also, unfinished stock, material, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURNITURE THIS DAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the entire stock, comprising rosewood, black-walnut and ebony parlor suites, covered in French brocatel of the best quality; rosewood and walnut chamber suites, richly carved and finished; hair mattresses, marble-top centre-tables, extension tables, sideboard, lounges, wardrobes, library, bookcases, French plate mirrors, &c., the whole to be sold by order of WM. MORTIMER, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 3, at 11:30 o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:

3,913 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,625 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Kilvey*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. — East River:
3,840 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
377 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo brig *Clotilde*, from Naples.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7 o'clock. Sale of the private library of the late Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., of Jersey City, comprising a select and choice assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

BURDETT & MESSENKOPE, NO. 10 Union-square, sell on SATURDAY, at 12½ o'clock, on account of the proprietor going into other business, the stock, fixtures, good-will and license of the Courthouse Wine Room and Restaurant, 2 Warren-st.; sold in one lot to highest bidder. Possession immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 East 9th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 237 East 14th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, —OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, &c. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of fine goods. Catalogues at sale.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.

2d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. For regulating and grading 64th-st., from 3d to 5th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. Both sides of 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.

2d. Both sides of 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. Both sides of 64th-st., from Lexington-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKET, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 25, 1869. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1868.

o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.

ja18-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 30 Exchange-place.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKETBOOK, going from Yonkers and down town, containing about $15 and four coupons on Erie Railroad. By leaving the same at Hudson River depot ticket office, the finder will receive the above reward.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

DESKS.—IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR old ones renewed or new ones made, send for the old practitioner, J. HIGGINS, No. 273 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker.